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LAST EDITION

PRESIDENT'S STAND MAY PUT END TO SHIPYARD STRIKE

Workers Are Returning—Brotherhood Leader, on Receipt of Message From Mr. Wilson, Asks to Have Men Go Back

By narrowing down the shipyard labor issue to a choice between returning to work on patriotic grounds or of aiding the enemy, President Wilson has succeeded in inducing the carpenters' and joiners' leader to urge upon the men of his brotherhood that they resume their tasks, and leave with the Federal Government representatives the settlement of their differences with the Shipping Board. Previously the brotherhood leader had informed the President that he was unable to call off the strike and it remains to be seen whether the men will now respond generally to his directions as well as to the appeal of the nation's Chief Executive. The President also stated that it was the duty of the Government to see that there was no lawless profiteering so it was its duty to see that the best conditions for labor were maintained.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At noon today it was estimated that at least 98 per cent of the striking ship carpenters would have returned to work before nightfall. Union leaders do not expect any reply to the request of William Hutcherson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners from President Wilson for an interview before the middle of the week at the earliest. Mr. Hutcherson will lay before the President the claims of the men that they tried in vain to secure a settlement with the Shipping Board and their arguments in support of their refusal to accept in advance any terms of settlement of the labor adjustment board might make.

After the receipt of a telegram from President Wilson last night, Mr. Hutcherson took steps at once to end the shipyard strike which has affected shipyards along the Atlantic Coast. Mr. Hutcherson and his assistants last night telephoned to all the local union officials asking them to have the men under their jurisdiction back at work Monday. He also wired to union officials in Baltimore and other places, where carpenters have dropped their work on ships, that he wanted the wish of the President of the United States complied with.

Mr. Hutcherson also sent a telegram to President Wilson explaining the action he had taken to end the strike and again asking for an interview so that a cessation of work in the future may be prevented. It reads as follows:

"Your telegram requesting our members to return to work at hand, in reply I am instructing our representatives to go among the men of our craft and use their influence to have the men return to work at once. I have exhausted every effort to reach an agreement with the Shipping Board, but I have no power to sign the agreement of the adjustment board, which would deprive our members of their constitutional rights. Being desirous of reaching a conclusion whereby a cessation of work may be prevented in the future, I most respectfully request that you notify me as to when I can meet with you, as I feel that it is the only way in which to solve the question."

Mr. Hutcherson refused to comment at all upon his telegram, but his adviser, Executive Committee member T. M. Guerin, said that he was quite sure that the great majority of the strikers would be back at work by noon Monday and that the strike would be entirely at an end by night.

When asked why he felt so certain that President Hutcherson would succeed in inducing the men to return to work, when his previous request that they return to work had been unavailing, Committee member Guerin said:

"The situation has been entirely changed by the telegram from the President. The workmen who have been striking for a hearing for their grievances will now feel sure that they will get it."

"Although we urged the strikers to return to work, in response to the telegram from Chairman Hurley, we did not see fit to spend the money of the organization to send telegrams to bring them back to work, on a statement from the Shipping Board, which has been causing all the difficulty. Now the chief executive officer of the country has addressed this telegram to the head of our organization on the subject, and that makes the difference."

(Continued on page six, column one)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Air Losses in January
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—According to published British and French figures, during January the British accounted for 93 German aeroplanes and the French for 57, with three brought down by the Belgians, which gives a total of 153 against the German figure of 68. The British admitted air losses were 39 for January.

African Town Occupied
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Delayed reports from East Africa show that Mbarika was occupied by British troops on Feb. 3, after some opposition, the enemy main body retreating eastward toward the upper Masai River. All enemy troops have (Continued on page seven, column four)

GERMAN PEOPLE ADVISED TO RISE

Friends of Democracy in the United States Urge Subjects of the Kaiser to Overthrow the Present Military Autocracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The mass meeting held by the Friends of German Democracy on Saturday night adopted a resolution urging the German people to assert their right as free men and rid themselves of their autocrats, in order to establish a democratic Germany, the best guaranty of a just and peaceful world order. The resolution, which will be circulated throughout the United States for signatures, and then forwarded to and distributed among the people of Germany, assures the latter that they hope in vain to attain peace before their military autocracy is destroyed or rendered harmless.

Speakers condemned the Kaiser and emphasized President Wilson's discrimination between the German people and the present German Government. Jacob H. Schiff sent a message saying that, freed from an autocratic militaristic government, no good reason would likely exist why the former good relations between the American and German people should not be reestablished. Franz Sigel, president of the society, said he was by blood wholly German, but by conviction and birth wholly American. The society proposed, he said, that the German democrats, in and out of Germany, should be aided and their spirit made so strong that it would conquer the autocrats and make the dream of '48 the reality of the Germany of the future.

Countess von Krockow confined herself mostly to the workings of militaristic intrigue in Germany, thereby avoiding the possibility of doing more harm than good by emphasizing the same intrigue in this country.

The Countess said the German autocrats make use of every possible incident in the United States which can be distorted into casting a slur on the democratic form of government. This is particularly true, according to the Countess, of times when a lynching occurs in the United States.

The Countess said that at one time she had occasion to write a Life of Bismarck, when she read all books dating back to 1852, and through this reading discovered that the German Imperial Government had been spreading propaganda since that date. She said she did not believe the Germans were fighting for greater commercial gain, but to keep the German autocratic party in power and to offset the effect of reports of the success of democratic government elsewhere.

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GERMANY FACES CRISIS IN POLAND

Treaty of Peace With Ukraine Causes Demonstrations in Lemberg and Cracow—Polish Government Resigns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Berlin Lokalanzeiger states that another serious matter besides the Cholm question is agitating the Poles, who have now learned that the new Poland will not include Lodz and Dombrova, or obtain access to the sea.

Big demonstrations have been held at Lemberg and Cracow and the Polish Government has resigned.

If the Regency Council follows suit, all political institutions so far instituted will disappear, and the Vossische Zeitung learns that leading Polish circles are trying to prevent this, as it would mean a rise to the power of the ultra-radical elements, who favor the attachment of Poland to Russia and a republican Government.

The position is considered critical, however, for on the publication of the treaty with Ukraine the Austrian Military Governor, his Austrian civil associate, and the representative of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office in Warsaw also resigned.

Moreover, the elections arranged for Feb. 27 cannot take place, because the districts now assigned to Ukraine were to have voted also.

Meanwhile, the German press is being allowed to refer to the position, regarding a settlement in the East as being again entirely nebulous, and anti-Polish papers are permitted to express their views freely. The Vorwärts talks of the bankruptcy of the Central Empires' policy concerning Poland and remarks, "We have exchanged peace with Ukraine for war with Poland."

The Cologne Gazette says that the Central Powers cannot permit the Poles "to tear the net we have just spun in the East for the advantage of all concerned."

The Post says: "If Germany is to have any security in the East, the Polish desires must be opposed immediately. The Poles have declared a state of hostilities. The results of this attitude must be shown to them; otherwise the German Empire will lose all its prestige in the East."

A Berlin dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Reports in Warsaw papers that Polish regiments of the Russian Army have offered to place themselves at the disposal of the Warsaw Government, are causing serious anxiety in political circles in Germany. At the moment when the whole Polish nation, in Poland, Austria and elsewhere, is opposing the peace with Ukraine, the formation of a Polish army is especially significant."

Austria Not to Recall Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Vienna message reports Emperor Karl as saying that the Russian collapse received its first impetus on the San and the Dunajec, but adds that despite his troops' achievements the hour has not yet come when he can recall them to their homesteads.

Sweden and the Aland Islands

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The conduct of unruly Russian soldiers in the Aland Islands having caused the flight of a large number of islanders to the outlying islands, the Swedish Government has now sent a vessel to rescue them.

The Bolshevik agent in Stockholm, at the request of the Swedish Government, has proceeded to the Aland Islands.

(Continued on page two, column five)

GERMAN VERSION OF BRUSSELS INCIDENTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The official German version of the recent occurrences in Brussels announces that by a decree of the Court of Appeal the judicial authorities in Brussels arrested two members of the Council of Flanders on charges of engaging in political activity in support of the independence of Flanders. This action, which in the country itself had only the effect of a bad joke and could hardly be regarded, any differently abroad, is legally untenable and bears the character merely of a political demonstration.

The Governor-General, therefore, ordered the release of both prisoners, forbade all further criminal proceedings against them and sent three out of four presidents of the Court of Appeal to Germany under arrest.

NEW ERA IN MEDICAL PRACTICE FORECAST

Originator of War Department Plan Predicts It Marks Beginning of a Governmental Control of Health of the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—In the course of a description, in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, of the plan which the War Department had adopted for the medical and surgical treatment of men who are ruled physically unfit for military service, Dr. John H. Quayle, the originator of the plan, claims that it marks the beginning of a new era in the practice of medicine.

The plan includes not only the employment of army surgeons, but also a medical advisory board for each draft district, a searching physical examination of every man within the draft age and any medical or surgical treatment, that, in the opinion of the physicians, would fit them for military service.

"No longer will 'quacks' and 'faddist doctors' be able to victimize their patients by hiding the truth from them," Dr. Quayle writes, "for the plan will educate the people of the country and will place in the hands of every drafted man intimate and complete knowledge of his physical self. The end of the European war will not bring an end to the operation of the plan. I predict that it will mark the beginning of government control of the health of the people and the elimination for all time of physicians who are not honest."

Health Insurance Plan

Constitutional Amendment Proposed to Make Medical Care Compulsory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The campaign to put into effect in California some kind of compulsory health insurance is beginning to take definite form in various parts of the State. The matter will come before the people of the State at the coming fall election, when they will vote upon a constitutional amendment which, if passed, will grant the Legislature power to enact such legislation.

Some of the arguments put forward by those who favor the measure are to the effect that a large number of the wage earners of California are not financially able to procure all of the medical attention they need, and that it is therefore in the interest of the State as well as of the individual to see that compulsory health insurance is put into effect, in order that the public health may be maintained.

At a recent meeting of the Woman's City Club of Los Angeles, arguments were presented in behalf of the measure by Mrs. Barbara Grimes, secretary of the State Social Insurance Commission, who is now in Southern California advocating the passage of the compulsory health insurance amendment. William E. Brown, State Senator, speaking against the proposed measure.

Mrs. Grimes declared that by the physical examination to be provided by health insurance, or social insurance, as it is also called, there would be a healthier, disease-resisting class of employees selected in the various industries, thereby causing a decrease in sickness and poverty. One point insisted upon by the speaker was that in order to be effective the insurance must be compulsory upon the employer. She said that the individual could employ any physician licensed to practice in the State, but that no promises could be made as to meeting the desires of those who wished to have treatment other than that offered by these registered physicians.

Senator Brown spoke in part as follows:

"The social insurance plan, to (Continued on page seven, column two)

GERMAN BY-ELECTION

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—In a by-election for the Coblenz seat in the German Reichstag Herr Greiber has been elected over Edmund Steinacker by a vote of 5287 to 4608.

Steinacker was the official candidate of the Center Party, while Greiber was an adherent of the policy of peace by understanding.



Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, K. C. B., D. S. O.
Who succeeds General Sir William Robertson as Chief of the British Imperial General Staff

MONTANA AND THE DRY AMENDMENT

HELENA, Mont.—The House has adopted a committee report in favor of ratification of the federal prohibition amendment, and in the Senate on Saturday a similar resolution was adopted by the committee in charge of the measure with but one dissenting vote.

JAPAN IS READY TO GUARD SIBERIA

Country Said to Be Ready for Any Sacrifice to Keep Peace in the Far East—Statement Is Based on Premier's Pledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the chaos in European Russia is gradually spreading to the Russian possessions in the Far East, threatening peace there and causing the greatest anxiety on the part of Japan, who holds herself responsible for the maintenance of peace in that part of the world, was stated before the Lawyers Club on Saturday night by Dr. T. Iyenaga, director of the East and West News Bureau. He said it was not Japan's part to interfere in the internal troubles of another sovereign country, and that the Japanese entertained a true sentiment of friendship and good will toward the Russians. But he quoted Count Terauchi, Japan's Premier, as saying that should the peace of the Far East be endangered to the detriment of Japan's interests, the Japanese Government would not hesitate for a moment to take proper measures.

These words, said Dr. Iyenaga, indicate that it would be well for Russia to think twice before she made a separate peace. The situation was at once delicate and puzzling. Because the Allies had been exhausting their resources to save Russia on their side, Japan had been extremely cautious in her dealings with the Russian situation. This, said the speaker, would explain why the rumor that Japanese troops had landed at Vladivostok to safeguard war supplies had not come true, for such a step by Japan might jeopardize the allied cause.

Caution and best endeavors should be the watchwords until Russia's course was finally determined. But caution was not the last word for Japan. Viscount Motono had recently told the Diet that in order to secure lasting peace he was confident that Japan must not recoil from any sacrifice she might be called upon to make.

Force May Be Sent to Siberia
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The declaration of Dr. T. Iyenaga Saturday night, before the Lawyers Club of New York, that Japan stands ready to send a force to Siberia if the danger appears that Bolshevism is spreading to that vast region, is borne out here. In certain diplomatic circles it has been understood as a settled fact for some time that Japan will be expected by the Allies to act as guardian of Siberia if the occasion should arise. As the member of the alliance nearest to the scene, this task, it is considered, would fall naturally upon Japan.

BRITAIN'S CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF VACATES POSITION

Sir William Robertson's Place Is Taken by General Sir Henry Wilson—Statement by Premier Promised at Early Date

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Government says Sir William Robertson has resigned, while Sir William says he has not resigned. It is certain that the House of Commons will raise the question today and the Prime Minister will make a statement either today or tomorrow, when the obscure and unfortunate quarrel may be cleared up.

Meantime, Sir William Robertson is succeeded by Sir Henry Wilson as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, succeeded that is by one of the cleverest and quickest soldiers in the British army, though not necessarily the soldier of most ability and judgment. He is a soldier, however, who has had a distinguished record and is said to have won the confidence of the Allies.

The dispute over the changes in the status of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and of the military representative at Versailles are, perhaps, the occasion, rather than the cause, of this final rupture, for it has been freely said for months that the Prime Minister and Sir William Robertson by no means saw eye to eye.

The departure of Sir William Robertson, particularly in view of the fact that his departure follows a violent press campaign and answers in Parliament, which have been assumed to mean that no changes were contemplated, will be regretted, especially as he is regarded as a soldier of great judgment, ability and caution, whose plans are stated to have been uniformly and remarkably successful.

It is these violent personal press campaigns leading up to governmental and other changes to which in many quarters so much exception is taken as tending to confuse the real issues and prevent proper public judgments on the rights and wrongs of any given case, besides giving the changes the appearance of being the result of a "plot." Sir Henry Wilson succeeds Sir William Robertson in London. Who will succeed Sir Henry at Versailles? According to one report powerful influences are pressing the claims of Viscount French to this post.

Amid the confusion of the press campaign the exact issue immediately involved has not become at all clear and a parliamentary discussion of the matter will be keenly awaited. There has been an enlargement of the powers of the British military representative at Versailles, acting with other allied military leaders as the generalissimo in the commission, and there has been a limitation of the powers of the chief of the imperial general staff in London.

The public knows nothing of the extent of these changes, but only that Sir William Robertson declined to accept either position and also declined to resign. His present powers are very great under an order-in-council framed soon after he became chief of the Imperial General Staff. He had direct access to the War Cabinet and could issue orders to commanders in the field directly, without even requiring to pass them through the Secretary of War, whose position in the constitution was considerably lessened. The procedure, however, made for rapidity, which was what was sought after at the time.

When the Supreme War Council at Versailles assumed executive powers it apparently was deemed necessary to alter this position so as to bring the powers of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, whoever he might be, and the Supreme War Council into proper relation with each other.

Sir William Robertson was present at all meetings connected with the instituting and settling to work of the Supreme War Council which has considered the plans submitted by him and endeavored to coordinate them with those of other allied military chiefs without, however, executive authority. In this arrangement he acquiesced.

Early this month allied statesmen decided that the Versailles council must have executive authority to a certain extent and decided also upon a new policy in view of any German offensive and on arrangements aimed securing greater coordination and unity.

It appears certain that Sir William was opposed, both politically and militarily, to the decisions of Versailles. Hence his action. He is reported to have the support of other military chiefs who may resign while the Versailles decisions are presumably those of allied statesmen in general and of allied soldiers consulted by them, including General Bliss.

It is reported that General Robertson's position was considered most carefully by the War Cabinet last week, with every desire to adjust matters, and with every regard for his most brilliant military services to the allied cause. The position was certainly complicated by the vendetta against him in the Northcliffe press, and the equally violent campaign for him which this aroused in other newspapers.

In political circles there is much talk of a governmental crisis and possible governmental changes are freely

convicted. The Government has sent him even to its supporters on active service to attend Parliament today and tomorrow, but the trouble may blow over.

The official announcement regarding the change follows:

"The extension of the functions of the permanent military representative decided on by the Supreme War Council at their last meeting at Versailles has necessitated the limitation of the special powers hitherto exercised by the chief of the imperial general staff by virtue of the order in council of Jan. 27, 1916.

"In these circumstances the Government thought it right to offer Gen. Sir William Robertson the choice of becoming the British military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles, or continuing as chief of the imperial general staff under new conditions.

"Gen. Sir William Robertson, for reasons which will be explained in a statement which will be made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons as early as possible in the coming week, did not see his way to accept either position, and the Government have, with much regret, accepted his resignation.

"Gen. Sir Henry Wilson has accepted the position of chief of the imperial general staff. The appointment of the British permanent representative at Versailles will be announced in a few days."

Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, K. C. B., D. S. O., is an Irishman whose military career began with a lieutenancy in the rifle brigade. He saw fighting in the Boer campaign two years later, 1886-88. His ability marked him out for staff work, and in 1894 he graduated with honors from the staff college. A further short spell of regimental work was followed by a staff captaincy at the War Office from June, 1895, to September, 1897. He went out to the Boer War as brigade-major of the light brigade in Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's corps and immediately marked himself out by his work as a man with a future. It is said that his work was in no small degree responsible for the raising of the siege of Ladysmith. Lord Roberts, at any rate, took note of him, and gave him an appointment on his staff. He helped Lord Roberts to wind up the business of the South African War at the War Office, and among subsequent appointments he held was that of commandant of the Staff College at Camberley (1897-1910). From there he returned to the War Office as Director of Military Operations.

London Press Comment

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Although the changes on the Imperial General Staff were only announced late last night, several of the Sunday papers comment vigorously on the situation.

The Weekly Dispatch

The Weekly Dispatch, directly after the official announcement of General Robertson's resignation, says that "the most fateful crisis of the war" has been reached, and adds:

"While the pacifists and anti-Lloyd Georges in Parliament are talking, the Germans are bringing up division after division as fast as their rolling stock can bring them from the east. This military fact, and not any personal issues arising out of the unfortunate Versailles controversy—a chapter which is ended by the resignation of General Robertson and the appointment in his place of General Wilson—is the thing that matters. It is of the utmost importance that in meeting this blow, instant decisions shall be taken. The old ineffectual way of referring for instructions to Paris, London and Rome means deliberately handicapping the Allies counter-strategy. By the time the instructions are received the mischief may be done."

The Sunday Observer

The Sunday Observer's military correspondent says that since General Robertson's return from Versailles, "it has been an open secret that, though as a good soldier he acquiesced in the decisions of the war council, after they had been adopted, he did not approve of them and had remained in office he would have been in the disagreeable position of having to effect to a procedure with which he is not in sympathy."

Statement Tomorrow

LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Lloyd George hopes to make a statement tomorrow regarding Sir William Robertson's resignation as chief of staff. Mr. Bonar Law declared in the House of Commons today, replying to a question from Mr. Asquith.

Mr. Bonar Law said that Sir William has accepted the command of the eastern division of the home army.

NEW PROPAGANDA DIRECTOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Lord Northcliffe has been appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries. The nature of the propaganda, he informed a Press Association interviewer, would be decided by a representative committee and he hoped would appreciably shorten the war. Among other things this propaganda aims at bringing to the knowledge of enemy peoples the speeches of allied statesmen and statements of war aims, and so forth. Lord Northcliffe will continue to direct the London headquarters of the British War Mission to the United States.

WARNING OF REPRISALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British Government's warning of reprisals in connection with the imprisonment of Captain Scholz and Lieutenant Wooley was handed to the German Government by the Dutch Minister in Berlin on Feb. 12.

MARSHAL JOFFRE AN "IMMORTAL"

Famous Field Marshal Elected Member of French Academy by Almost Unanimous Vote

In view of the election of Marshal Joffre to membership of the French Academy by an almost unanimous vote, namely, 22 out of a possible 29, six members being absent and one vote being cast blank, the following article dealing with the progress of the famous Field-Marshal's candidature, and his own attitude on the question, is particularly interesting.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

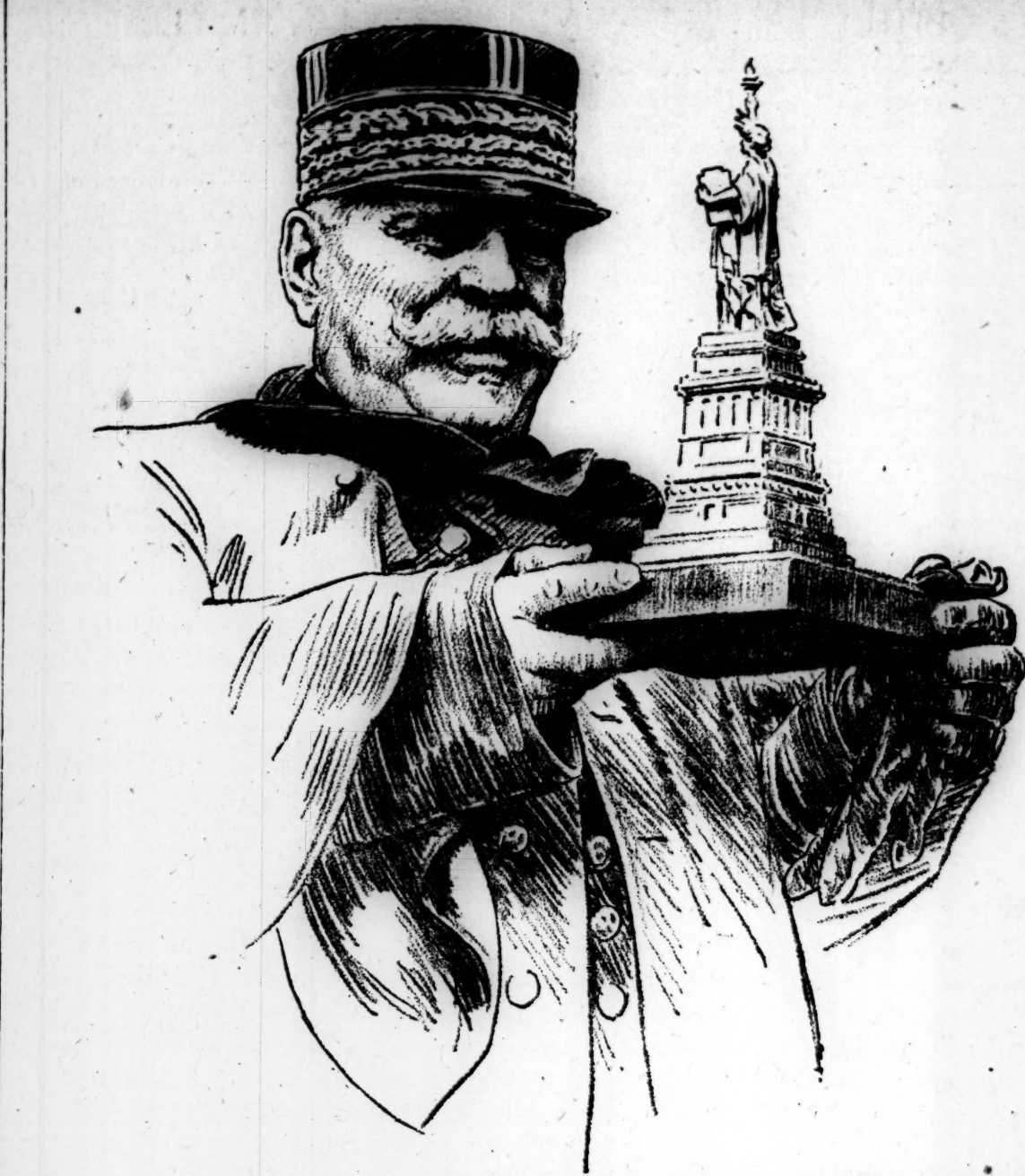
PARIS, France—Nothing could be more entertaining than the progress of the candidature of Marshal Joffre for a seat in the Académie Française. He has made his application, and now the matter goes forward. It is not anticipated that Marshal Joffre's academic undertakings will amount to anything appreciable until after the war is over, and he himself has said that when that splendid time arrives the thing he wishes most to do is to go home to his little place in the shadow of the Pyrenees, deep down in Southern France, and there spend the rest of his days looking out upon that part of France that he most loves, and roaming over it, thinking as little of arms and war as may be, and at least not being reminded of them by any earthworks or scarred nature in those southern lands. Despite all this, the Académie Française really wants Marshal Joffre, though it cannot openly say so, and is obliged, by its constitution, customs, precedent, dignity and everything else almost, to pretend that it is indifferent.

It is the practice to wrap a camouflage of secrecy about all the proceedings of the academy that are of a preliminary character. When an election has taken place and the great orations customary to the occasion have been made, these appear to the extent of many columns in the most serious newspapers; but until the consummation is complete, the academy prefers that the outside world should speculate upon rumors, and it will answer a few questions as possible. It counsels its members to secrecy, and when its officials are asked the simplest and most immaterial questions they respond that they do not know, and almost look as if they really did not. Traditions are growing thickly upon the academy, for it is now nearly 300 years old, and the best of intellectual France has passed through it since those far-back days in 1630, when a few literary men used to meet in the house of Valentin Conrart. And out of that the great academy grew. It began in secrecy, and perhaps its beginning has somewhat affected its general demeanor since then; for in those days assemblies of any kind were illegal, and every member of the little society was pledged to hold his tongue upon anything and everything that transpired, and particularly upon the fact of the meeting. But Richelieu heard of it, and having his own axe to grind, offered the society, in 1635, his patronage and incorporation by letters patent. This being done, there was no reason for not proceeding further and openly with its organization, and the academy drew up a set of rules and declared its objects, chief among which were to "labor with all care and diligence to give certain rules to the language to render it pure, elegant, and capable of treating the arts and sciences." Then it undertook to compose a dictionary, a grammar and treatises on rhetoric and poetry.

The regular sessions of the 40 members—the 40 "immortals" as they are most often called—began in 1637. When a member has been duly elected by ballot, the sanction of the Government has to be obtained to his election. Of course it is not refused, and when the official assent is duly produced the member takes his chair for life and the 1600 francs a year that it carries with it. When there is more than one vacancy a candidate has to specify which member of the academy, whose chair is vacant, he aspires to succeed, and his election goes forward for that chair. There might seem to be no particular point in this; but it makes a considerable difference to the circumstances of the election, and never has it apparently done more so than at the present moment, when there happen to be several vacancies, and several candidates for them.

It may seem a better thing to succeed to the chair of an academicien of the utmost renown rather than to that of a less eminent member, but that is not all. The academy has not proceeded to fill several vacancies in its circle, or its "Compagnie" as it always terms it, 10 as a matter of fact, and there has been no election for a long time past on account of the war. Consequently candidates now have, as it were, a choice of chair, and might be expected either to choose to succeed the most distinguished of the academiciens whose chair is vacant, or one with whom, for some special reason, their own labors were most in sympathy. The most notable of the vacant chairs is that of M. Jules Claretie of the Comédie Française, and it is also the oldest vacancy, for it occurred in the December before the war began. As there are now several candidates, including some very distinguished writers like M. Abel Hermant, M. Paul Adam, and others, it is perhaps natural that they should concentrate on the Claretie vacancy, and compete with each other, thus accepting the severest test for the utmost honor.

Among the other vacant chairs is that of the Comte Albert de Mun, once an officer of cuirassiers, and it might have seemed that here surely was the very seat for the marshal. To every one's surprise, however, he has become a candidate for the Claretie chair, for which the literary champions sent in their nominations. The circumstance, however, is not



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Marshal Joffre

Famous French general who is holding in his hands the golden miniature Statue of Liberty presented as a "token of affection and admiration from the American people"

due to the marshal, for it is understood that he was influentially prompted to make his candidature for that chair, being the oldest vacancy, and in so far as one place can be more distinguished than another, this is the most distinguished.

To make way for him the literary men moved off to other chairs, and have set up their candidature for that of Jules Lemaitre, M. Camille Le Senne for that of Paul Hervey and M. Louis Bertrand for that of Alfred Mezières. Instead of another soldier succeeding to the place left vacant by the Comte, Mgr. Baudrillard has written to the permanent secretary of the Compagnie to intimate that he puts forward his candidature for that place. M. Paul Adam also withdraws his candidature for the Claretie chair, but to which one he now aspires has not become known. This might seem to leave the field clear for Marshal Joffre, but at the moment it is not exactly so, for a strange thing has happened. An odd sort of candidature is that of M. Pathé of cinematograph fame. How far such good work of a particular kind as he has done qualifies for membership of this most august and austere literary society remains to be seen, but there is the fact that at this moment Marshal Joffre and M. Pathé are the two candidates for the place that was occupied by M. Jules Claretie, and naturally the circumstance provokes much peculiar discussion. It is considered certain, however, that when the time comes the marshal will have the situation to himself.

But there is another point about the candidature of Marshal Joffre. He has bungled in the preliminaries of his candidature, and the academy has taken a most unprecedented course in setting him straight. As has been explained on a previous occasion, the academy insists that not only shall no invitation to become a candidate be given to any man, but that he shall not be permitted to hide his modesty behind friends who might wish to apply on his behalf. In definite and formal manner he must write himself to the secretary and state which vacant seat he aspires to. This Marshal Joffre did, but not exactly. He wrote a letter to the director of the academy saying that he wished to inform him that, acting on the counsel of a number of his friends who were members of the Compagnie, he had decided to offer himself as candidate for one of the vacant seats. Just that and nothing more. M. Denys Cochin received the letter and communicated it to the academy at a meeting which took place immediately afterward. The academy stated that the marshal, in making the declaration of his desires, had not followed the customs consecrated by continual practice. At the same time, having regard to the distinction of the candidate, it decided that its director should go round to the house of the late generalissimo and acquaint him with the usual form of application.

M. Denys Cochin hastened to fulfill the mission that was intrusted to him. Going at once to Joffre's house, he told him that, without wishing to prejudice the decision of the academy, he felt himself permitted to say that his colleagues could only be honored by the desire of the late generalissimo to obtain a seat among them. Then he acquainted the marshal with the usual procedure, which consists in making his declaration of candidature by a letter addressed to the permanent secretary of the academy, with an indication as to which particular seat of those vacant he wished to be a candidate for; at the same time he was informed that there were 10 vacancies. "There are many other for-

malities of different kinds to be observed and M. Denys Cochin carefully coached the marshal in all of them. The latter warmly thanked his instructor, and said that he would be most careful to fulfill all the conditions demanded by the illustrious Compagnie.

Still some doubts seemed to be disturbing the marshal, and, in the course of further conversation, he asked M. Denys Cochin the question outright, if he really ought to pursue the realization of this project, and what advantage it would be to anyone if he became a member of the academy. M. Denys Cochin was thus led into a somewhat difficult position, having regard to the academy's unwillingness to ask anyone to become a member, whoever he might be, but he answered tactfully that the entry of a marshal of France to the academy would not be without precedent. It was in accordance with its traditions to receive into its circle distinguished people who had rendered various kinds of good service to their country. In particular, places had often been given in the past to eminent soldiers, as, for instance, after the battle of Denain, when Marshal de Villars was nominated. Therefore Marshal Joffre might very well consider himself qualified to become an academicien, and as to the assistance that he might be able to give to the academy, upon which he seemed in doubt, M. Denys Cochin assured him that he might be of service in many circumstances, especially in the preparation of the dictionary in regard to which the services of the generalissimo might be utilized most profitably for the definition of words concerning military affairs.

Thus was Marshal Joffre satisfied. He took pen and paper and, addressing himself to the permanent secretary of the academy, informed him that he wished to become a candidate for the chair lately occupied by M. Jules Claretie.

GERMAN AIR RAID ON ENGLISH CAPITAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday)—An official statement issued yesterday says:

"About six enemy airplanes approached the mouth of the Thames about 9:45 o'clock last night and carried out an attack against London. All were turned back save one machine, which penetrated the capital along the line of the river and dropped a single bomb in the southwest district about 10 o'clock.

"The bomb demolished a house and buried an invalid officer and his wife and two children. Several other bombs were dropped by the raider in the eastern outskirts on its way in, but no serious casualties or damages have been reported.

"An attack which was delivered against Dover about 11:45 o'clock was driven off, some bombs being dropped in open country.

"Several of our pilots engaged the enemy. One of them fought an action over the coast of Kent, and shortly afterward a large enemy machine was seen from the shore to crash into the sea. Police reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received, but apparently they were light."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A German War Office statement issued today says:

"Our aviators last night attacked with bombs London, Dover and Dun-

kirk as well as the fighting forces on the north coast of France."

Casualties in Air Raid

LONDON, England (Monday)—Three men, five women and three children were killed in Saturday night's air raid over England, Lord French announced today. Four persons were injured.

Another Air Raid

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sixteen persons were killed and 37 injured in Sunday night's air raid over London, Lord French announced today. Of those killed 13 were men and three were women.

GERMANY FACES CRISIS IN POLAND

(Continued from page one)

lands on a Swedish gunboat, to try to persuade the soldiers to leave the islands for Russia on Swedish ships.

Germans Meet Rumanians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin message states that no official communication concerning the negotiations with Rumania has yet appeared, but it may be assumed that the Rumanian negotiators, who will first of all discuss an extension of the present armistice, arrived at the appointed rendezvous last Thursday.

Neutrals and the Russian Debt

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The correspondent at Christiania of the Politiken says that Holland has taken the initiative in a joint action of neutrals at Petrograd regarding the annulment of the Bolshevik Government of the Russian national debt. The Scandinavian countries have not invested large amounts in Russian government bonds, whereas Holland's investments amount to \$270,000,000.

Bolshevist Ultimatum to Rumania

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Russian Government's ultimatum to the Rumanian Government, demanding the evacuation of Bessarabia by the Rumanian and counter-revolutionary troops and the right to transport Russian troops through Rumanian and Bessarabian territory, was to expire on Saturday.

The ultimatum also demanded the extradition of Lieut.-Gen. Dmitri Tcherbacheff, commander of the Russian forces in Rumania, who recently was declared an outlaw by the Bolsheviks. Rumania was ordered to hand over the "murderers of Russian soldiers and sailors."

A Russian government wireless communication contains the following concerning the ultimatum:

"We consider it our revolutionary and Socialist duty to declare that we are fighting against the Rumanian Government and not the Rumanian workmen, peasants and soldiers, whom we offer to support to depose the Rumanian Government of bourgeois and landlords."

Bolsheviki Fighting Ukraine

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Discussing relations between Germany and Russia, the Koelnische Zeitung says:

"Our bread peace with the Ukraine is threatened. Fighting between the Bolsheviks and the Rada already has brought the Rada Government into such peril that it has been transferred from Kiev to Zhitomir, and the suburbs of Kiev already are in the hands

of the Bolsheviks. This fighting endangers not only the Rada Government, but the supplies of food in the country.

The Bolsheviks are rushing troops to reinforce the anti-Rada forces, including the nineteenth infantry division and parts of the second guards corps. Further fighting is to be expected, which has a serious character for us."

Germany to Terminate Armistice

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

An official statement issued by the German Imperial Government states that the Petrograd Government, by its conduct, has denounced the armistice which had been in existence on the Russian front. This denunciation is regarded as having occurred Feb. 10. In conformity therewith, the official statement says, the German Government must, after a lapse of seven days, give notice of the termination as provided for under the treaty and reserve a free hand in every direction.

The commissioners representing the Central Powers left Petrograd on Friday and crossed the German lines Saturday morning. It is announced officially.

Central Powers and Grain Supply

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Vienna papers, in a lengthy statement on the treaty of peace with Ukraine, state that all of the Ukrainian surplus grain is to be exported by July 31, and that the Central Powers will give military aid to carry out this part of the agreement.

Bolshevist Terrorism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—German papers talk freely of a possible resumption of operations against Northern Russia and publish numerous reports of Bolshevik terrorism in the Baltic provinces and Finland, where the population is reported anxious for German intervention. Trustworthy information is also reported of the impending revocation of Russian demobilization and formation of a new army against all Russian peoples claiming independence.

A Berlin message to the Frankfurter Zeitung intimates that Germany will confine herself to protecting herself and her allies by military force and several Austrian papers take a similar view, declaring that Germany has no idea of interfering in Russia's internal affairs and can only, as a matter of course, furnish border peoples with state institutions, put their relations with the Central Powers in order, and protect them against the Bolsheviks.

Since the conclusion of peace with Ukraine they point out that Austria-Hungary no longer has a common frontier with Russia and therefore has no need to operate further against her. They intimate that the monarchy will defend what has been gained by the Ukrainian peace by furnishing technical assistance respecting communications and if necessary also by military aid.

COLONEL REPINGTON PLACED ON TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, Eng. (Monday)—At Bow Street Police Court on Saturday, Lieutenant-Colonel Repington and Mr. Howell A. Gwynne, editor of The Morning Post, appeared in connection with two summonses under the Defense of the Realm Act. In connection with an article in The Morning Post by Colonel Repington. The Solicitor-General appeared for the Crown and Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K. C., for the defense.

The prosecution opened by Sir Gordon Hewart, Solicitor-General, explaining that action was taken under section 18 of the Defense of the Realm Act, which provides that no person shall, without lawful authority, communicate information with respect to the plans or conduct, or any naval or military plans of any of the forces of Britain or her allies. Sir Gordon submitted that it was unnecessary to inquire as to the actual or probable effect of the publication of such information, as it is specifically mentioned in the regulations.

Sir Gordon described the events preceding publication and how on Feb. 4 the press was warned against publishing matters against the public interest in connection with the Versailles conference. Late in the evening of Feb. 10 a proof of a lengthy article by Colonel Repington for The Morning Post was received at the press bureau by Sir Edward Cook. Sir Edward falling by excisions to render the article innocuous, returned it.

Later The Morning Post editor wrote Sir Edward Cook, stating that the article had been modified to conform with the Press Bureau's instructions, and as time was very precious and the letter was in the national interest, the modified article would appear tomorrow. The published article contained everything material that was in the proof, with the following words as a preface: "Newspapers have been strictly enjoined not to refer to one of the chief results of the council. In this way it is hoped criticism will be buried. But there are times when we must take our courage in both hands and risk the consequences."

The Solicitor-General said the Crown's complaint was that the article purported to give an account of a momentous decision said to have been taken in Paris, the effect of which was contrary to all sound military tactics. The evidence showed that Colonel Repington did not see his article as finally published, but waived this point and Mr. Gwynne had already stated that he alone was responsible and accepted full responsibility.

Sir Edward Cook stated he made no particular excisions, but wrote that the whole article ought not to be published.

The case for the defense will open on Thursday.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a two-thirds majority in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 6.
Number that have voted against, 9.
Number that have yet to vote, 42.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 30.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

PRINCE MAX OF BADEN ON PEACE

Key to General Peace Question, He Says, Is in Hands of the Anglo-Saxon Peoples

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Prince Max of Holland, in an interview expressed the view that the foundation of lasting tranquillity in European history. Germany had to decide between peace with the Bolsheviks and the abandonment of nationalities beginning to set their house in order and remained loyal to her historic task as a bulwark against the destructive forces threatening from the East.

Von Hindenburg's victories were not only Germany's but Europe's and a comprehension of this reveals the real grounds of German anger with England, who wanted the Russian steam-roller to crush Germany.

The German organism, he said, must be made as strong and sound as possible and all requisites therefore existed, but the disintegrating forces which have placed themselves at the service of the enemy's diplomatic offensive for the destruction of the German home front are at work today.

Concerning prospects of a general peace, Prince Max said the key to the position is in the hands of the Anglo-Saxon peoples and the decisive question was the relative strength of the conflicting forces he discerned in America and England. One thing, however, was certain. The Versailles council has once more proclaimed a decision by force of arms alone and the fear of the conference table displayed furnished an unmistakable test of the nature of the enemy government's war aims.

Concerning Lord Lansdowne's speech, Prince Max said the phrase "a clean peace" sounded well and the idea that a preliminary agreement on certain general aims must be reached as a preliminary to peace was right. Freedom of seas, he continued, means that non-combatants on the sea and the land shall be spared the sufferings of war and would also be a guarantee of peace, since the prospect of being able to abuse naval power with impunity is one of the greatest temptations to war.

The world, moreover, must not divide up into two groups of powers competing in armaments. The cooperation of peoples for the prevention of war foreshadowed by the German Chancellor in November, 1916, must be realized and the first sign of a requisite moral change would be an all-round adherence to a commercial peace. The opening of Africa, meanwhile, must be conducted with a sense of responsibility toward the colored races and of the solidarity of the white races.

AUSTRIAN BUDGET IS STILL UNPASSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—News from Vienna indicates that the Government is still trying to secure a majority for the provisional budget, which must be passed by Tuesday, otherwise there are threats of a fresh resort to arbitrary rule without a Parliament.

The Galician Ukrainians are evidently expected to support the Government, in view of the treaty with Ukraine, and efforts are being made to detach the Southern Slavs from the opposition, but these together would not outweigh the Polish and Czech vote and the decision will probably depend on the attitude of the Socialists in the Reichstag.

Meanwhile it is noteworthy that in addressing Emperor Karl on the conclusion of peace with Ukraine, the Ukrainian Reichsrath deputies took the opportunity of expressing their "most respectful confidence that the forthcoming peace will accord complete national and political freedom to the Ukrainians of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy also."

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HERR VORST'S VIEW OF BALTIC SITUATION

Authority on Russian Affairs Says
Incorporation of Baltic Provinces
in the German Empire
Would Raise Many Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Herr Vorst, the Berliner Tagblatt's expert on Russian affairs, has contributed to that paper an article on the much-discussed "Baltic question."

"It is quite comprehensible," he writes, "that the great majority of German settlers in the Baltic provinces should be calling for those provinces to be linked as closely as possible with the German Empire, for social conditions, even more than national sympathy, impel them to make that demand. The census of 1887 showed that in the three provinces of Courland, Lithuania, and Estonia, the German element, numbering in all 166,000, constituted only some 7 per cent of the total population, the great mass of which is composed in Courland and Southern Lithuania of Letts, and in Northern Lithuania, Estonia, and the island of Oesel of Estonians. As the Germans in the provinces constitute the upper social strata, in whose hands property and education are concentrated, the conflict between them and the native population is social as well as national, and the state of affairs is one that has rendered the native population extremely fruitful ground for the propagation of ultra-Socialist and revolutionary ideas. 'This,' writes Herr Vorst, 'was illustrated by the exceptionally violent form which the revolutionary movement assumed in the Baltic provinces in 1905, and it is shown today in the fact that Lettish regiments constitute the most reliable element among Lenin's troops in Petrograd. Hence the 'Baltic Germans' fear that if the Baltic provinces remain attached to Russia in any form, or demand their complete independence, their own economic and social predominance will be destroyed by the social movement among the Lettish-Estonian masses. Even in 1905 it was only by means of a Russian punitive expedition that the native rising was suppressed, the German element itself being incapable, in view of its numerical weakness, of dealing with such a development."

It is therefore comprehensible, Herr Vorst observes, that that element should have carried on so very energetic a propaganda, during the war, in favor of adhesion to Germany, and that element is well aware, he adds, that protection and assistance could be expected from Germany only if that adhesion were perfectly firm and active, so that the threatened social position of the Baltic barons would be under the protection of German authorities and German troops. As, he continues, such a state of things could not be permitted to continue permanently, the German element has already begun to contemplate the Germanization of the native population, and Herr von Hoerner, then, the president of the Courland Landrat, for instance, recently published a treatise in which he insists that "the alliance between motherland and former colony must be the firmest and most secure conceivable." The goal at which he aims is the formation of a new German Federal State out of the Baltic provinces, but the land must first be "made German," he writes, "before it could adopt without danger to itself and the motherland the public life of the Empire"; he therefore advocates an "intermediate stage," during which the provinces should have the status of an imperial province (Reichsland) under a military dictatorship, and the work of Germanization should be carried on space by means of an energetic colonization policy, a suitable educational system, and so on.

"It is a puzzle," writes Herr Vorst, "to know whence, after the experience gained in Alsace-Lorraine and in Prussian Poland, Herr von Hoerner derives his confidence that the complete Germanization of the Letts and Estonians will be accomplished 'without compulsion' and 'in a relatively short space of time'—the more so since he himself belongs to a race that has obstinately and successfully withstood all Tzarism's attempts at Russification. In any case his treatise shows what unlimited coolness these Baltic barons undertake to pursue German policy from a Baltic standpoint; for to anyone only superficially acquainted with German conditions it must be clear that it would be an internal impossibility for the German Empire, developing decisively along democratic lines, to pursue a reactionary policy of that kind in a newly acquired frontier province. This quite apart from the evil consequences which such a course of action would have for Germany's standing abroad."

The only other alternative, the German writer observes, would be for the Baltic provinces to be attached to the German Empire in some loose form, but this, he remarks, would not serve the purpose of the Germanization, nor is it likely that Germany would find it possible to maintain her influence without a military occupation of the country, which again would lead in turn to the adoption of more definite forms, and at length to complete domination. In any case, he adds, this solution could not be arrived at on the basis of national self-determination, for those who are acquainted with conditions in the provinces know that a plebiscite taken on a democratic basis would never yield such a decision. The latest developments in Russia may possibly have inspired the Lettish-Estonian bourgeoisie with a desire to separate from that country, but that element is too weak to turn the scale, and in any event it would

not vote for union with Germany, for its racial rivalry with the German element is too deeply ingrained, and it would also fear the developments outlined by men like Herr von Hoerner. It would be with the Lettish-Estonian proletariat that the decision would rest, and that, Herr Vorst unhesitatingly declares, would take its stand decisively for the autonomy of the provinces within the bounds of a Russian Republic. There is also now, he adds, a movement discernible in proletarian circles for the neutralization of the Baltic provinces.

"The Baltic provinces and their fine and special culture are dear to me," writes Herr Vorst in conclusion, "but German policy can be guided only by German and not by Baltic interests. And I do not see how an incorporation of the Baltic provinces in the Empire, whatever its form, could be effected without the greatest danger to German policy, not to mention the possible consequences for Germany's foreign policy. If in these circumstances it is asked how the Deutschum there can be protected, the answer is that the only way is to place it under that protection which is to be extended in Europe to all national minorities after the war. I am also of the opinion that Germany especially, with her great national strength which must lead to further colonizing activity, Germany with her numerous offshoots in other lands, has an interest in placing this protection of national minorities on a foundation of international law. The advantages of such a settlement are obvious. If, then, injustice were nevertheless done at some time to the Baltic Deutschum, and Germany were compelled to hold her strong hand protectively over her compatriots, the German Empire would not be suspected of pursuing egoistic or imperialist aims, but would stand forth as the champion and executor of an international legal order, and could therefore fulfill her task with the greater decisiveness."

SERBIAN COMMERCIAL MISSION TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The development of closer commercial relations between Serbia and Great Britain was the subject considered at a luncheon which was given at the Connaught Rooms to the Serbian Minister and the members of the Serbian commercial mission by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Sir Algernon Firth, president of the association, was in the chair, and in welcoming the members of the Serbian mission he said that the object of their visit was to help the development of commercial relations between their two countries. As an economic and a commercial unit Serbia was isolated and had before her war been under the commercial domination of Austria, which had insisted on preferential treatment, and had vetoed arrangements for a treaty with Great Britain. In 1912, 74 per cent of Serbia's imports had come from Austria and Germany, and 64 per cent of her exports had gone to those countries. The development of Serbia required release for her from the servitude under which she had suffered. She needed railways, roads, and ports, and expenditure in those directions would open splendid prospects. Serbia was a country of magnificent resources, not only agricultural, but mineral, and it would be the wish, as it was also within the power of Great Britain, to render material help in the development of those resources.

In this work the British manufacturers of machinery and other preferential agricultural equipment could render Serbia valuable service. Among her industries, agriculture stood first, whilst timber and fruit were plentiful. Mineral wealth included gold, copper, silver, antimony, and zinc. One of the great difficulties after the war would be the shortage of manpower. The loss of Serbia in men was greater in proportion than that of any of the Allies; only one-quarter of the men of military age in her population being left. Many Serbian boys were being educated in England and in France, and every opportunity should be given for making them acquainted with British trading conditions. The interchange of knowledge should lead to close commercial relations between Great Britain and Serbia.

M. Yovan Yovanovitch, the Serbian Minister, in replying, said that the aim of the mission was to get into close touch with the principal British commercial and industrial firms, and to explain the economic outlet which Serbia would offer to Great Britain after the war. Serbia had, he said, always desired to be in closer and more direct communication with Great Britain, but had been prevented from achieving her desire by the countries which were now the enemies of Great Britain. The great economic resources of Serbia were a solid foundation upon which to base mutually beneficial commercial relations between the two countries.

Dr. Djouritch, professor in the University of Belgrade and commercial attaché to the Legation, said that Serbia was primarily an agricultural country. She had produced more food than she required for her own people, and could produce raw material in abundance. In her present state of development she imported manufactured goods. There was, therefore, reason for close commercial relations with Great Britain, who might become a larger importer of Serbian foodstuffs. So long as Serbia had her present frontiers she would be absolutely under the domination of Austria. After the war he believed that she would have direct maritime communication with Great Britain. In considering the prospects of greater trade it was evident that there must be new methods of credit. It was for the commercial delegation to explain how the Serbian markets were organized and how British manufacturers could best find an outlet in Serbia.

MR. ASQUITH ON RECONSTRUCTION

Also Touches on Future Relations
Between Capital and Labor
and Post-War Trade Problems
in Speech at Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Asquith, as president of the London Liberal Federation, recently addressed a private conference of office bearers of Liberal associations in connection with the reorganization of the various London constituencies. Sir W. H. Dickinson presided.

At the beginning of his address Mr. Asquith said: "It is of the essence of Liberalism, as we have been brought up to understand it, that it should be able and ready, untrammelled by catchwords, or by conventions, or by the sway of particular interests, to welcome and to help each fresh advance upon the road to progress. It is not the creed of quiescence or of doubt. It holds that there is an increasing purpose through the ages, and that in the free self-development of communities lie all the hopes of the best future of humanity." He then went on to enumerate reforms illustrating the progressive policy which had animated the Liberal Party throughout its history, and appealed to its adherents not to abandon the primacy which had been theirs in the army of progress, or, in a fit of timorousness or lethargy, to hand over to others the torch which they had received from those who went before them.

Going on to deal with the problem of reconstruction, Mr. Asquith said: "The group of problems which go by the name of reconstruction are not all of them new to us. Already, before the war, two of the most urgent and difficult of them had been engaging our close attention. One of them—the nationalization, in the largest and fullest sense, of our system of education—was ripe for legislation, and we are all glad that it has been taken in hand now by so competent and liberal-minded a man as Mr. Fisher. The other was the land question in its many ramifications, the diffusion of ownership, a more rational and productive system of cultivation, the extension and development of cooperation among producers, and, above all, and before all, adequate and decent housing and a minimum wage for the laborer. These things we had already in hand when the great cataclysm engulfed the world and arrested for years the advance of social reform, which we Liberals regard all changes of political structure and machinery as in the long run auxiliary and instrumental."

"There are new factors, which must and ought to be taken into account when we forecast the near future. One is the large part which women have taken and are taking in the war, both directly and indirectly, and the extent to which consultation and cooperation with them has become natural and necessary in the various phases of the after-settlement. Another factor is the enormous and, indeed, incalculable change in perspective, both domestic and international, which the war itself has brought about, and which, though it leaves our old Liberal faith in democratic government not only unassailed, but confirmed, vitally affects the proportions of things and brings within the domain of the possible, and even of the actual, what only four years ago would have seemed to practical men the stuff of which dreams are made."

"I am not going, on an informal occasion such as this, to attempt to promulgate or even to outline a program. I have referred already to education and to the problems connected with agricultural land. But, as no one knows better than the Liberals of London, there is an urban as well as a rural land question. I can remember the time, 30 years ago, when what was called leasehold enfranchisement, was with many Liberals an accepted and favored reform. We have passed a long way beyond that, and whether it is called Socialism or by any other name, we have come to the point when the power of the community to determine in the common interest—of course with an equitable regard to the conditions which the community itself has created or allowed—the tenure and taxation of town sites, has become not only, as it always was, a right, but a duty."

Mr. Asquith then passed on to the consideration of external trade after the war. "The war," he said, "undoubtedly has illustrated the importance of establishing and maintaining within our own borders by legitimate methods—by which I mean methods which do not in the long run defeat themselves—certain essential and, as they are now called, basic industries. Nor will it be possible, in the twinkling of an eye, as soon as peace is concluded, to drop the control which the war has rendered necessary over the normal course of imports and exports. But there is nothing in that lesson taught by the war to impair our faith in Free Trade, an indispensable condition of the prosperity and progress of a country situated like ours. There is one way, and one way only, by which we can sustain the burden of debt and taxation which will weigh upon us for years to come, and at the same time recreate and enlarge the fabric of our national wealth; and that is by increasing the energy and productivity of our agriculture, our mines, our manufactures, our shipping, and all the multifarious commercial activities for which we possess natural or acquired aptitudes. It can be done by education, by science, by organization, by inventiveness, by flexibility, by strenuous toil. It cannot be done by the artificial protection of tariffs."

Turning to the question of the future relations between labor and capital,

Mr. Asquith said: "A solid foundation here has been laid in the report of the committee which I appointed 18 months ago, and which was so ably presided over by Mr. Whitley. I am not one of those who think that the experience of the war lends encouragement to the ideal of a general and direct control by the State of the production and distribution of commodities. But the elimination of what is now called 'profiteering' on the part of those who are able to exploit for their own benefit, and at the expense of the community, what is or can be made a monopoly offense on principle of justice or social expediency. What I venture to commend to you in this domain is not to enter into a controversy about generalities, but to grapple with particular cases (for the variety of conditions is almost infinite), always remembering and upholding the root principle of Liberalism, that special privileges, special classes, special interests, must, upon due proof given, be subordinated to the common good."

"I did not come here to preach a new, or even a revised gospel. My object was the much humbler one of providing some food—for the Controller has not yet begun to commandeer ideas—for reflection, and to indicate in the most general way the lines upon which in the immediate future Liberalism, in my opinion, ought to proceed. Its mission is not spent. We ought to derive fresh encouragement and inspiration for the new duties which are cast upon us here at home, by the belief that when this world-shaking ordeal has at last reached its appointed end we shall see rising on the ruins wrought by the carnage and havoc of war a new international polity based upon our own Liberal ideals of freedom and equality."

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE FOR PAST YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The recently issued Board of Trade returns for the year 1917 show that Great Britain's imports for the 12 months have attained the huge aggregate of £1,065,256,407 which represents an increase over the previous year of no less than £116,749,915, or 12 per cent. There is, however, this consideration, that, as is well known, the practice of including imports on government account has been instituted during the year; a certain amount of the increase is represented by this item, and therefore the comparison, if made without this qualification, would be misleading. How much of the increase the government imports represent it is difficult to say; however there is, of course, the factor of increased prices which doubtless figures very largely in the advances.

There is also considerable satisfaction to be derived from the fact that the exports have reached the total in the 12 months of £526,308,991, which marks an advance of just over £19,000,000 sterling. Here again, of course, increased prices are doubtless a considerable factor in the larger volume shown, but the mere fact that despite the German intensified submarine campaign which has ensued for more than 10 months of the year, the British exports have not diminished, must surely constitute no mean achievement.

Returns for the last month of the year show an increase of just under £9,500,000 in imports, most of which is accounted for under the heading of miscellaneous manufactured articles. Foodstuffs altogether show a "rop" of £7,000,000, and in this connection it is interesting to note that grain and flour have dropped £2,892,000 but imported meat is up £284,000. Other food and drink are down £5,000,000. All raw materials show a gain of £2,500,000, for which cotton and other textile materials and oil seeds and so forth are mainly responsible. Under the exports for December food is £851,000 less than a year ago and raw materials only show decreases which amount in the aggregate to £147,000. Among the manufactured articles there are fairly large decreases under the heading of iron and steel manufactures, machinery, new ships and leather manufactures, while there is an increase in the exports of cotton fabrics of £669,000 and woolen fabrics of £395,000. The total exports for December register a decrease of £2,787,000.

PADUA UNIVERSITY AND AIR RAIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PADUA, Italy.—The repeated raids carried out on Padua by the enemy's aeroplanes and the city's comparative proximity to the Italian front have not prevented the inauguration of the academic year at the university. A large number of persons, including numerous professors, were present at the opening ceremony, and speeches were made by the rector of the university, Commendatore Lotti and Professor Camillo Manfroni, as well as the Minister for Public Instruction. Signor Berenini said that he was happy to be present at that splendid testimony to the courage and strength shown by Padua in the face of the enemy, and he spoke of his certainty of victory. He alluded to the magnificent ideal of justice embodied in the war, and dwelt on the necessity for resistance in the country.

On the same day, in Venice, even nearer to the firing line, the great hall of the historical old palace of the Grimani, the seat of the Court of Appeal, witnessed the formal opening of the judicial year. The inaugural speech was made by Advocate-General Commendatore Umberto Castellani, who pointed out that none of the usual statistics were available from that part of Venetia which was in the hands of the enemy. He went on to speak of the judicial régime in the occupied district, and to contrast Italian and Austrian methods of dealing with invaded territory.

HOW M. CLEMENCEAU GETS EFFICIENCY

French Premier Devotes Himself
To Work of Securing Better
Organization in All Government Departments

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A new note of thoroughness and efficiency is struck in the war organization in Paris at the beginning of the new season. At the outset of the war there seemed to be a tendency toward a multiplication of establishments, committees, offices, staffs, and all the rest of it, promoting in the end not thoroughness and dispatch but confusion and delay. France, however, very soon perceived her mistake, and it may fairly be said that since then she has not suffered to any undue extent from the overlapping and confusion arising from the operations of two departments where one would serve. Foreign visitors to Paris, especially from the English shore, have been astonished at the apparent scarcity of departments, for although there are many, they are evidently much fewer than elsewhere. There is also further cause for surprise in the fact that so few buildings which contain much room accommodation have been commandeered for war purposes. A hardly noticeable proportion of the big hotels has been taken over. France has cut down her special requisitions as much as possible, and there cannot be a doubt that she is the better for it. However there are to be changes.

Since M. Clemenceau has become Premier again, he has been studying the departmental war organization from the beginning, quite regardless of precedents. He has tackled the question in the Clemenceau way, and the chief conclusion that he has arrived at is that if France's organization is in some ways simpler than that of other states involved in the war, nevertheless it can bear much more simplification and be all the better for it. Having reached this point he has prepared a memorandum for the president of the Council and Minister of War, and has sent it round to all the departments with instructions that it must be acted upon. This memorandum contains instructions for the simplification of the methods of work and the expedition of business, and, apart from the war, it is a sound piece of philosophy on life and work by a man who has had his share of both. It should be said that some weeks ago, when he first became Premier, M. Clemenceau issued a circular to his subordinates of all classes asking for returns of all the work they had been doing and had in hand, and any observations they had to make, especially in the way of proposing new methods which might be dictated by their experience. In particular, also, the circular hinted that there should be a general speeding up, so that a fresh start might be made as soon as possible. Before M. Clemenceau had issued his new circular, practically all the old arrears had been liquidated, and most of the work in hand could be got through in three days; and this led to the production of the new circular.

In it M. Clemenceau indicates, in detail, certain new systems which he considers may be applied in order that the proposed object may be achieved more quickly. He specially recommends the substitution of the telephone, and short personal conversations, between heads of departments for the old complicated process of sending of dossiers and notes with a bordereau. Two words dear to officialdom—"dossier" and "bordereau"—win no respect from the "Tiger." He believes in telephones, even though they do not leave any records in writing that can be filed in pigeon holes. The circular particularly insists on the advantage of increasing the reports upon what is being done in the different departments according as they concern each other. The Premier also points the moral of carrying little matters through to the end when it is easy and advantageous to do so. It is not enough, he says, to put a question just at the time when it occurs to one to do so; it is necessary also to know how to obtain an answer. He utters a warning against the grave inconveniences caused by excess of centralization, and he calls upon the heads of departments to discover how best they may delegate a part of their authority to qualified assistants. Matters of secondary importance ought, he considers, always to be dealt with by subordinates specially appointed for the purpose.

Then much time may, he insists, be saved by certain modifications in the registration of employees on their arrival and departure; in the distribution of the mail; and in the arrangement of the personnel of the material and stenographic staffs superintended by properly qualified controllers. All these measures should be accompanied by a permanent control on the output of work. This control should be attained by precise arrangements and by a superintendence which never relaxes, strengthened further by the repetition of surprise inspections. These will be all the

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more advantageous as they assume a more practical form, and as they extend to those movements in the administrative machine which are the most modest in appearance. By such means the expedition of business will be accelerated. Those matters which are only completed for signature three days after they have been received should have a note attached to them explaining the causes of the delay. Important results have already been attained from departmental speeding up and extra efficiency, and "the President of the Council, Minister of War, requests that these efforts be continued in the same way."

Mention of the stenographers in this ministerial exhortation reminds one of the many new and true anecdotes in circulation at the present time concerning the new Premier, who indeed is making new anecdotes on most days. It goes without saying that nobody appreciates the necessity and advantage of shorthand writers and plenty of them more than M. Clemenceau, but he has a peculiar objection to seeing them taking down his own words when he is talking to others. When he assumed office last November he gave a voluntary undertaking that whenever any of the Parliamentary committee asked him he would appear before them and give them any information in his power. Just lately, in accordance with his promise and an invitation, he appeared before the Senatorial Army Committee, with which he was very well acquainted, having presided over it himself for a matter of two years. On arriving he noticed a stenographer seated near the president, M. Boudennet. "Gentlemen," said M. Clemenceau, "I shall always tell you the truth; that is an understood thing. But if a stenographer is there to take down all that I say I shall not tell you perhaps all that I should tell you if he was not there." In a moment the stenographer was gone. "Our memory will suffice," said M. Cheron with a smile.

MILK DEALERS TO BE LICENSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Milk (regulation of dealers) Order, 1918, prohibits any person other than the producer from dealing in milk by wholesale from Feb. 9, 1918, unless he has applied for a license as a wholesale dealer in milk; or after Feb. 23, unless he is the holder of a license for the time being in force, granted by the Food Controller, authorizing him to deal in milk by wholesale. Also it prohibits any person dealing in milk by retail after Feb. 23, 1918, unless he is the holder of a certificate of registration granted by the Food Committee for the area in which his premises are situated. Holders of such certificates are required to deposit a copy of their certificates with the Food Committee for any area other than that in which the premises mentioned in his certificate are situated in which they deliver milk. Application forms for a license to deal in milk by wholesale are to be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Milk Section, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S. W. 1, but in the case of retail dealers, application forms for certificates of registration are to be obtained from the Food Committee for the area in which the premises of the applicant in respect of which a certificate of registration is sought are situated.

JAM MAKING IN 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, Sir Charles Bathurst, M. P., has intimated that as it will probably be impossible during the present year to make special issues of sugar to private fruit growers for the making of jam for their own home consumption, the latter would be well advised to commence saving as much sugar as possible out of their own domestic rations for the above purpose. Such saving will not constitute "hoarding."

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DOGS SUPPLIED FOR GAS EXPERIMENTS

Pittsburgh Rescue League Turns
Over for This Purpose a Number
of the Animals Under Its
Care at Request of Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The American Rescue League of this city, which has for some years been administering the stray dog department of the city government, has, it would appear, so far forgotten the purpose for which it was organized and for which it has been receiving \$10,000 a year from the city, as to have turned over some of its animals under its care for experimentation with poisonous gases.

The request that the league furnish the dogs for this purpose was made to its officers, according to the Pittsburgh Gazette Times, by E. V. Babcock, Mayor of the city, who had himself received a telegram from Dr. E. K. Marshall, pharmacologist of the American University, in Washington, D. C., at which is located the central experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

It would appear that the officers of the league at first refused to furnish the dogs as requested, but after an interview with the Mayor all objections seem to have been overcome and the Mayor was able to telegraph Dr. Marshall to send on the necessary shipping crates.

It is understood that Dr. Marshall has sent similar requests to mayors of other cities.

SPECIAL PROTECTS SOLDIERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A betterment of conditions in Honolulu has been begun by the police and United States and municipal authorities, Brig-Gen. J. P. Wisner, commanding the Hawaiian Department, having notified the officials that soldiers would be barred from the city if this "clean-up" was not effected at once.

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Beaded Tip SHOE LACES

A WINTER PICNIC

The telephone bell rings gayly, and a well-known voice whispers, "Do you people know it's a holiday?"

"Don't we just!" Holidays in Canada aren't so frequent that there is any danger of losing count of them, and the telephone has called us from deep conflagration over the breakfast things, as to how to spend it.

The voice continues insistently. "The snow is splendid and your skis are down here. Come along down and let's go for a picnic—hot-dogs and a fire. You can be out here in an hour or so, can't you? We'll be ready by then. I've got all the food. You bring the billy and cups and frying pan and we'll skid out to Fortune Lake and have a snow camp."

"All right, we'll be there," I have just time to say as the communication ceases. Then all is bustle; such a hunting up of boots and stockings, gloves and caps and a quick change into them and lo and behold, in half an hour, there we are walking to the car ready for anything and clad for winter sports on a Canadian zero day.

The house, purple-red, and wide-lawned, stands high above a mighty river, now silent beneath four feet of ice and snow and looking for all the world like an immense Roman road driven straight through the heart of a wilderness.

There are our skis leaning up outside the door and at a glance of the hill there are our caplanes capped and sweated like ourselves. The food satchel is slung, a final inspection for matches and other necessities reveals everything in place, our skis are strapped on and off we start on our adventure.

Our way zigzags steeply down to the river, down rutted roads and across the car tracks, which makes for careful going; then through a birch grove where in summer picnic parties toll in the shade, and then out on to the great river.

It is a white, white world; the sky is palely blue and far away the woods are purple-gray in the sunshine, but all the rest is hard and white from the mountain ridge ten miles away to our feet. The river snow is beaten into ridge and hollow like wind-blown sand, and as we leave the shelter of the birches a west wind jumps out at us to make us cover our windward ears and put our best ski foremost for the opposite side and shelter.

The far bank is a steep slope, and as we climb laboriously up it, sidling the last few yards, crablike, the pair on ahead call out, "Let's have a run down, we may not get another!"

There is no time to reply, for they have turned in speaking and have shot down the slope with a flurry of snow at their feet and a flash of color in the sun. We turn to follow, leaning forward to the first drop of the hill. A breathless rush of wind, a bump at the bottom and we shoot across to where they are standing watching to see if we can outrun them—which we do, having the advantage of their tracks.

"Let's have another hand-in-hand," cries someone—"the pot is a-billing," as Sam Weller would have said, and we crawl over the top and line up for the charge. Now! and down we go! One end of the line has a fraction further to go than the other and there is a wobble and a struggle for balance, then we recover and are away and shoot even further than last time.

But we must get on, our lake is three more miles away, and there are hills to climb—as well as slide—and woods and other hindrances, so we climb up for the third time and plunge into the trees. Quite suddenly it is still and warm; the wind has gone, the sun shines on our backs and the birds might suddenly begin to sing without our being surprised.

Hurriedly we pull up our caps and unwind scarves and knot them around our waists out of the way. Our skis switch through the soft snow like a scythe in the corn, all round us sheltered spruces still bend beneath the largesse of the last snowstorm; gray rocks poke blunt heads above the drifts and a curious idea assails that the little spruces are the tops of great ones and the noses of rocks, the crests of mountain ranges, and that we are sliding over the top of a buried world.

A turn in the trail and our destination fills the distance, a natural amphitheater with the lake named "Fortune" for a stage and we are entering through the stage door. The birch and pine degenerate into saplings and unguis, and on the margin of the lake the brown reeds rattle dryly. No one has been up since the last snowstorm and we have to break a fresh trail through the bush and briars and every now and then our skis catch and the life halts and chatters until the way is clear again. We cross the little lake, searching the slope ahead with our eyes for a camp we know of. In the summer we know it for a grassy hill, parked with single maples and giant pines and couched with juniper bushes.

"There's the place," calls out our leader presently, "we had luncheon there after a winter's summer."

And there it was indeed. Two immense spruces made a perfect wind-break, a fallen log, half-buried but soon cleared, became a back and a fortunate juniper bush, disinterred, became a spring seat on the snow—well was the lake named Fortune!

The company begins to take off its skis.

"Don't do that," says the experienced one; "there is word to get and we'll have to break dead boughs off the trees, the snow has buried all the fallen stuff." So off we trudge to different trees and with a cracking and a snapping that shatters the frosty silence and makes us jump, we each gather an armful of wood for the fire-maker's store.

Now skis can be dispensed with and one is requisitioned as a spade, and while one of the girls, an old camper, slips off to a near-by birch and brings back a handful of silver firelighting bark, another awkwardly digs a hole in the snow for a fireplace. The cooking utensils are fished out of the

satchel, the billy is packed tight with snow and rigged on a slanting stick over the flame and the camp takes on a semblance of home, with its row of skis sticking upright in the snow, the blazing fire, and spitting frying pan, and four hungry people sitting beside it, scorching their faces and drying their gloves and waiting impatiently for the feast. It is soon ready: the billy boils and the aluminum cups are filled and the two more experienced in their use excite envy at being able to drink from them while the others can do no more than blow disgustedly at their burning rims. Appetite overcomes the meal, and as soon as it is over the fire is built up with prodigality of wood and we sit turning our gloves and gazing down the valley reveling in that feeling so dear to the open-loving office-dweller of looking at things far off instead beneath one's nose.

At last we stand up and stretch ourselves, the fire has sunk almost out of sight in the snow, our gloves are dry and the same four miles lie



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Leaning forward to the first drop of the hill"

between us and home. We are in gay humor; hills and good down-hills entice us on, and our tracks point the way, so on we glide, "one abreast" through the bush, changing formation in the open. The hills are plodded up and scurried down and with a last whoop and a rush we shoot down the bank on to the river again, and there in the distance is our red house glowing like a ruby in the setting sun. Again the wind whistles its warning to pull down our caps and whirls eddies of dusty snow from our feet and sends them scurrying down the great white way.

We climb the home shore much as we descended it with slips and scrambles and involuntary glissades backward upon the next ascent. At the top we turn to admire the fiery glow behind the hills with all in between gray like cooling steel as the sunlight dies out of our world.

Then we prop our skis beside the door again, troop into the warm hall, shedding caps and sweaters by the way and shamelessly and without invitation bolt for the chintz chairs in front of the great log fire. There we fight our battles over again, and our falls and our slides and our photographs and hot-dogs came up one by one all for review and laughter, till the grandfather clock in the corner chimes the hour for other things and the party is over. —I. J.

LARGE AUSTRIAN SHIP TORPEDOED AND SUNK

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Admiralty gives further details of a successful raid by three Italian torpedo boats on the night of Feb. 11 in the Bay of Buccari, near Fiume, where a large Austrian ship was sunk. The torpedo boats worked their way cautiously in the fog through the Gulf of Quarnero, past Fiume and through the canal.

The first torpedoes fired were warded off by the nets protecting the four vessels which were the objectives of the Italians, but one torpedo boat resolutely approached, despite the danger of its retreat being cut off, and fired another torpedo which pierced the net and sank the ship.

Lieutenant-Commander Rizzo, who was responsible for the destruction of the Austrian battleship Wien, which was sunk last December in Trieste harbor, and Gabriele D'Annunzio, the poet, took part in the raid. D'Annunzio dropped overboard three sealed bottles containing a message to the Austro-Hungarians in which he jeered at them for hugging their harbors and ports, while the Italian warships roamed at will, during any danger.

This raid was the eleventh carried out by the Italians on Austrian ports.

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR THE GERMAN STRIKERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The extraordinary courts-martial in Berlin have passed sentences of varying terms of imprisonment on men arrested during the strike. The heaviest sentence is one of three and one-half years' penal servitude passed on a metal worker for trying to hold up a tram car. Another metal worker received 18 months' imprisonment for a similar offense, and two youths of 17 were sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment, respectively, for inciting women workers to strike and distributing strike pamphlets.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Tallou, the Dowager Empress of Abyssinia, passed away last Monday.

REFORMS IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Survey Made of Changes Which Democratic Leaders Have Been Trying to Effect—Success in the Personal Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The reforms which the more or less democratic leaders in the German Empire and Prussia have been trying to effect are of two kinds: (1) personal, affecting the kind of statesmen who are appointed to high office in the Empire and Prussia, their relations to Parliament and their political programs; (2) constitutional, dealing with democratic changes in the constitutions of the Empire and Prussia.

In the personal question considerable success was achieved last summer and autumn. On the resignation of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg his successor, Dr. Michaelis, was chosen by the Emperor from the ranks of the bureaucracy, as if to press upon the reformers that the Crown was minded to continue the bureaucratic system of government. The majority of the Reichstag friendly to reform, that is, the Roman Catholic Center, the Radicals and the Social Democrats, determined to make it clear that they would not, without certain guarantees and pledges, submit to the rule of a mere bureaucrat, appointed over their heads and without their consent. They insisted that Dr. Michaelis should declare his attitude toward the Reichstag resolution of July 19 against annexations and indemnities. This Dr. Michaelis did, but in such ambiguous terms, employing the expression "as I understand it" (the resolution), that he rapidly lost the confidence of the majority.

When he tried later on in October to break up the majority by an attack upon the independent Socialists in connection with the naval mutiny at Wilhelmshaven, the majority determined that he must go, especially as he had shown himself incapable of forming larger ideas of policy than those of the ordinary Prussian official, and had exhibited his inability to deal with the Reichstag, devoid as he was of all parliamentary experience. With him went Herr Helfrich, the Vice-Chancellor, who had treated the Reichstag in an overbearing way and shown himself an enemy of the influence of Parliament. The first triumph of popular and parliamentary ideas was therefore achieved in the removal of obnoxious ministers and high officials of the Empire. Various changes intended to conciliate the majority had meanwhile taken place among the Imperial Secretaries of State and the Prussian Ministers, and a few members of Parliament had been placed in high office. A still more important advance was made when Dr. Michaelis's successor was appointed. Count von Hertling was not at the time of his appointment a member of the Reichstag; he was Prime Minister of Bavaria. But for the greater part of his life he had been a member of the Reichstag, and indeed, had for several years been the leader of one of its most powerful parties, the Roman Catholic Center. He was thus well known to the House and well qualified to gauge its opinion and to give effect to its desires. A veteran Radical member, Herr von Payer, was appointed Vice-Chancellor, this appointment having been insisted upon not only by the Radicals, but by the Social Democrats. In Prussia a National Liberal, not, it is true, of a very advanced type, Dr. Friedberg, was appointed Vice-President of the Ministry under Von Hertling.

But even more significant than these appointments was the fact that von Hertling, before he consented to assume office, conferred with the leaders of parties, and committed himself to a program. This program included equal and direct suffrage for Prussia; abolition of the worst restrictions on the right of coalition; greater freedom of public meeting; the establishment of chambers of labor on the analogy of chambers of commerce; restriction of the military censorship on political articles in newspapers and periodicals. Both the manner in which the personal changes were effected and the acceptance of a program by the new Chancellor excited warm wrath among the stern and unbending Conservatives and Junkers as to show that a real advance in the conceptions of German Government had taken place. These concessions to popular feeling were due to several considerations. Of these the chief were (1) the sacrifices and hardships endured by the masses during the war, which made it impossible any longer to deny them political influence; (2) the fears of the Emperor and, indeed, of the political parties themselves, lest popular discontent should find expression in strikes in the munition works and even in insubordination at the front; (3) consequent upon the Russian Revolution and the attitude of the democratic Western Powers and America, the necessity which was felt for obtaining at least the appearance of popular backing for Germany's official war and peace policies.

The victory achieved by the Reichstag in the personal question and the question of a political program was significant, but it was not necessarily final or permanent. Precedent in Germany does not play the part which it plays in England. It is quite conceivable that in the next Chancellor crisis the Crown will revert to its former methods and impose its own candidate, without a political program and without conditions. The other side of the reform movement—the question of the German and Prussian constitutions—was therefore of prime importance. The movement in the Reichstag for reforming the Constitution of the Empire reached a head

last May, when a committee was appointed by the House itself to draw up a scheme of reform. The scheme which the committee elaborated was a very ambitious one and contemplated, among other changes, the curtailment of the prerogatives of the Emperor in regard to Acts of State, like the declaration of war and the conclusion of peace, and the appointment of officers of the army and navy. It also made the Chancellor and the war ministers of Prussia, responsible to the Reichstag, and provided for the impeachment of the Chancellor for any violation of his official duty. It extended and safeguarded the privileges of the Reichstag and its members. Lastly, it demanded a redistribution and increase of seats which would have fulfilled the original terms of the Constitution, one member for every 100,000 inhabitants.

The Government did not show itself favorable to the scheme of the committee. In particular, the new Chancellor, Count von Hertling, was totally opposed to a proposal that in future a member of the Reichstag might retain his seat on being appointed a member of the Federal Council. The Federal Council is the ultimate repository of authority in the German Empire. It is composed of plenipotentiaries nominated by the sovereigns and governments of the different German states; and, in Prussia and the Emperor, who is the King of Prussia, usually dominates it, this is for one reason among others, because it is presided over by the Emperor's nominee, the Imperial Chancellor, who is Prussian Minister-President, and wields the Prussian vote and also indirectly the votes of many other states which are subject to Prussian influences. Count von Hertling contends that for a Reichstag deputy to be at one and the same time a member of Parliament and a member of the Federal Council would either lead to pure parliamentarism, which, indeed, many of the deputies want, or else to a constitutional contradiction. For the member of the Federal Council receives his instructions from his state Government, while the deputy has to consider the views of his party in the Reichstag. It may conveniently be pointed out here that the constitution of the Federal Council is one of the greatest obstacles to popular government in the German Empire.

When Bismarck and his collaborators were framing the constitution they took as their models—in some regards the two most perfect federal constitutions of the world—the American and the Swiss. But they rejected the broad representative institutions of the American and Swiss second chambers, the Senate and the States, and instead they created the Federal Council on the model of the old Frankfurt Bundestag. There is thus in the German Empire, as such, no second chamber. The proceedings of the Federal Council are secret, like those of an overgrown cabinet—it has 57 members—and it owns no responsibility toward the Reichstag. It initiates and it votes legislation in camera. It will have been noted that when the Radical Herr von Payer, the new Vice-Chancellor, was made a Prussian member of the Federal Council, he had to resign his seat in the Reichstag.

The Reichstag Constitution Committee, after hearing the views of the Government upon its proposals, appointed sub-committees to work them out and discuss their practicability. The sub-committees have now reported to the House and it transpires that they have dropped many of the most important original reform proposals, particularly those dealing with restrictions on the Emperor's prerogatives and with the responsibility of the Chancellor or the War Ministers of Prussia and so forth to the Reichstag for appointments of officers and officials of the army and navy. The chief points upon which the committee still insists are the legitimacy of simultaneous membership of the Federal Council (i. e. the Government) and of the Reichstag, and an increase of seats, restricted, however, to 12 overgrown industrial constituencies.

It may safely be assumed that among the reasons why the Reichstag is now less energetic than it was last summer about reform in the Empire are (1) the victory which it achieved in the personal question at the time of Count von Hertling's appointment as Chancellor, (2) the supposed easing of the military situation by the collapse of Russia and Rumania and the recent defeat of Italy and (3) the prime interest and importance of the Prussian franchise question, now in the forefront of debate.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND PEACE QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The national council of the French Socialist Party will tomorrow meet to define again peace conditions and will endeavor to reach an understanding with the British Socialist delegates, including Arthur Henderson and Ramsay MacDonald, as a preliminary to the Inter-allied London conference. There still exist strong elements of disagreement among the French Socialists.

The Socialist committee for a just peace, which insists on allied victory as a primary matter and demands the return of Alsace-Lorraine as a necessary consequence of the triumph of justice and right, holds that any international conference must, first of all, decide the responsibility for the war and the exclusion of the German Socialist Party. Moreover, it takes a hostile line toward Zimmerwaldians and Kienthallsians, whom it would eject from the party.

In L'Humanité, Albert Thomas declares there is no real Bolshevism in France, either among the Majority or the Minority Socialists, and insists that the masses, despite their sufferings, would immediately rise against anyone proposing an immediate and unjust peace.

TRIBUTES PAID TO FORMER STATESMAN

Diplomatic Acumen and Integrity of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice While in Washington Under Tense Pre-War Days Are Recalled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On Saturday, both in Ottawa and in Washington, formal tributes, given freely and sincerely in the manner of the church of his country, marked the last honors the political world could pay to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. Here, the President, the Secretary of State, the Supreme Court justices and all the members of the diplomatic corps participated in an hour of reflection over the achievements of the former British Ambassador in the diplomacy of the past three years. Some there were who believed that while at the moment the race of men must keep their faces on the present and the immediate future, letting the past go as a closed book, still the conviction was strong that the harvest is to be gathered in the future that will result from the diplomatic seed sown by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice during his career here as Ambassador.

When the war began in August, 1914, many of the old prejudices against Great Britain remained. They had been fostered from generation to generation since the American Revolution, and, although the two governments were on terms of amity, still among certain classes who pride themselves upon their ultra-Americanism, so called, there was no very great sympathy for Great Britain in the cause in the war. But immediately England began to feel the full brunt of the war into which she was forced by national honor to enter, and soon the English people saw at hand a struggle in which they felt their cousins across the sea should stand and suffer with them. Canada and Australia gave their men and their treasure, but the United States held aloof. Then came the Lusitania, and at once appeared a casus belli which to the British seemed sufficient to bring the United States into the conflict. Even then there was hesitancy. In Canada, a feeling of mingled amazement and bitterness against the United States grew up. Later the diplomatic protests of this country in matters of delayed traffic on the seas were received in London in a manner that caused bitterness there, because the British people could not understand why the United States, enjoying peace and profiting enormously as a neutral in the face of a just provocation to go into the war, should seek to place obstacles in the paths of the Allies, who were fighting for their very existence.

This was the situation Sir Cecil Spring-Rice here, and Viscount Grey and later Mr. Balfour, in London, had to meet. So far as it may be permissible to relate details of the former British Ambassador's diplomacy of the period referred to, it is proper to mention only one phase of it as showing his remarkable poise. In every instance, whether in the Order-in-Council cases, the mail seizures, the Trading with the Enemy Act, or the black list, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice used as the basis of his argument that the United States, by insisting upon the granting of its technical rights as a neutral, was establishing precedents that might prove embarrassing in the future if this country should become a belligerent against any nation on this side, when it would be forced to adopt measures identical with those of the Allies in the European War.

Furthermore, he invariably urged that whatever measures Great Britain and her allies had taken which caused any hardship on neutrals, they were measures of necessity and self-preservation, and not intended to injure neutrals. In all his papers and those of his Government, the argument invariably was kept uppermost that measures taken were for self-preservation, and this was coupled with sincere concern for the embarrassments which neutrals must of necessity suffer in consequence.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice's diplomacy differed from that of some other diplomats in that he first convinced himself of the justice of his cause before he sought to convince others. And, true to his prediction, when the United States entered the war the interests and necessity of protective measures for this country became immediately identical with those of the Allies. If the United States, a year ago, was insisting upon its right to ship land to Denmark, regardless of the possibility that this land might be trans-shipped into Germany, and was combating the ultimate-destination doctrine of the Allies, it is now as studiously keeping land out of Denmark, and is the boldest of the nations upholding the ultimate-destination policy.

It was the Ambassador's sincerity, as much as the weight of his arguments, that preserved the friendship of the United Kingdom and the United States even while German propaganda sought, by every conceivable device, to embroil the two countries. So it came about that he succeeded in keeping the two nations on good terms until Germany gave notice of unrestricted submarine warfare and forced the United States into the conflict, since which time the aims and purposes of this nation and those of the Allies have been one and the same.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice had a more intimate knowledge of the United States than most of its citizens have. He was familiar with the characteristics of New Englanders and the history of the original colonies. He could speak of the bean crop prospects, of the "thumb" of Michigan, or the Holy War in Abyssinia. He could speculate on how the Germans of Wisconsin would vote at a pending election, or discuss the geography of the

Holy Land. He could talk about the No. 1 hard wheat of the Red River valley of the North, or the Eleusinian mysteries. The bad lands of North Dakota, ranch life and the cowboy atmosphere of the western plains, were quite as familiar to him as Thucydides or Horace, and he would readily drop a discussion of the jus gentium to express some concern over local political plots in Chicago or St. Louis. The foregoing comments on Sir Cecil Spring-Rice are from a close personal friend who was in almost daily consultation with the Ambassador for many months.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Lady Spring-Rice has been the recipient of numbers of letters and telegrams of condolence, including the following telegram, received from His Majesty the King:

"Lady Spring-Rice,
"Government House,
"Ottawa."
"The Queen and I are grieved beyond words to hear of the heavy sorrow which you have been so suddenly called upon to bear and we assure you of our heartfelt sympathy. In Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, I and my country have lost a gifted and valued servant."
"GEORGE R. I."

The following telegram was sent by Lady Spring-Rice, to Secretary of State Lansing:

"Please convey to the President and the Administration my most sincere thanks for the kind expression of sympathy which I shall especially value as coming from those with whom I have been so closely associated in public affairs and whose personal friendship he always prized. He has devoted himself to bringing our two nations into closer union and it is a real comfort to me to know that his efforts are so generously appreciated."
"Florence Spring-Rice."

In addition to the cable from the King, Lady Spring-Rice received cablegrams and telegrams from the following: Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, several members of the United States Cabinet, the State Department at Washington, Colonel House, Lord Reading, Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Sir James Alkins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and others. Letters of sympathy were received from Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and many others.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN WEST AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

PERTH, West Australia—Mr. R. T. Robinson, Minister for Industries in West Australia, has submitted to the State Cabinet a plan for bringing into existence a council of industrial development to which all matters involving technical questions will be referred. The ministry has approved the proposal.

As outlined by the Minister for Industries, the new council will consist of three experts, chosen from outside the civil service, whose technical skill and commercial experience will cover practically the whole of the industrial field. One of the councilors will probably be a professional engineer; the second will have a wide knowledge of commerce and trade; and the third will have a mastery of problems connected with the workshop. The appointment will be honorary, and the secretary probably a member of the Industries Department. The new council will investigate all proposals for the greater utilization of the State's natural resources, especially those which may prove the foundation of new industries.

"It will be the duty of the council," said Mr. Robinson, speaking to a representative of the Western Mail, "to examine into the merits of matters submitted to it, and to advise me regarding them, giving reasons why assistance should or should not be given. The council will also be able to inquire into avenues of industrial development, advise upon the steps to be taken to overcome, by expert research, all technical difficulties likely to be involved, and, generally, ascertain the possibilities of putting the various industries on a sound commercial footing. Briefly, in fact, the council will act as my advisers, and all information, with results of value accruing from its work, will be made public from time to time. The council, I am strongly of opinion, will prove of the utmost value in the work of developing new industries."

BASEMENT LAW CHANGE PROTESTED

Citizens interested to raise the standard of living conditions in the tenement districts of Boston are opposed to a proposed amendment to the so-called Cellar-Basement Law now before the Legislature. It is expected concerted opposition will be voiced at a public hearing to be given on the measure by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs at the State House on Feb. 27.

"Should the bill be enacted the present law prohibiting people from living in cellars and unfit basements would be rendered null and void," declares Mrs. Emily H. Burnham of Newton Center, who opposes the bill. "Conditions in many congested tenements this winter emphasize the need for strengthening rather than weakening the Boston housing laws. We should never again permit our working people to be put into cellars to live."

The bill in question was introduced in the Legislature on the petition of Philip J. Feinberg, a Boston lawyer. It is claimed that it modifies the existing restrictions so that many basements now not in use would be legally available for living quarters.

REORGANIZATION OF CITY DEPARTMENTS

Mayor Peters Makes a Study of Various Branches, Believing That the Assessing Is in Need of Immediate Attention

Reorganization of several departments of the City of Boston is proposed by Mayor Peters, and he is working today on this problem as well as on the budget of appropriations. The Mayor said that he expects to complete his work on the budget by March 1, if possible, and he will keep at it night and day, if necessary.

Overhauling and rearrangement of the assessing department, Mr. Peters believes, is one of the immediately necessary problems. He unhesitatingly indorses the bill to reorganize the assessing department which Senator Charles S. Lawler of Dorchester has introduced in the Legislature. He believes the plan outlined in this bill will simplify the department, make it less unwieldy, and vastly promote its efficiency. A saving of some \$40,000 a year under the proposed plan is worthy of consideration also, holds Mr. Peters.

It is said that this Lawler Assessing Reorganization Bill will have the indorsement of certain powerful real estate interests in Boston. It is declared that certain large property holders who have desired a decided change to be made in the assessing department, will support the measure. These interests had looked to Mayor Curley to take action as he had often declared reorganization necessary.

But there were so many political considerations and complications that Mayor Curley kept hands off the assessing department. Time and again during his term of office he criticized the department. Collector John J. Curley also criticized the department and declared that efficiency and co-operation on the part of the assessing department would secure for Boston, scores of thousands more of dollars from the poll taxes.

Now Mayor Peters is behind the Lawler bill which not only saves the city about \$40,000 in salaries but places responsibility more closely than it is possible at present. Few regular city employees would be affected by the change. Instead of a board of seven principal assessors as at present the bill provides for three principal assessors and five deputies. The present assessors receive a salary of \$4,000 each with the exception of the chairman who gets \$4,500 and the secretary \$4,200. The chairman under the Lawler bill would get \$6,000 and his two assistants \$4,500 each. Each deputy assessor would receive \$3,500 a year.

The 50 first assistant assessors with salaries of \$1,200 each, the 22 street clerks at \$225 and the 50 second assistant assessors at \$200, would be done away with under the Lawler bill. In their places the new assessing board would be authorized to appoint, with the approval of the Mayor, necessary assistants at \$1,200 each.

In view of the Mayor's proposed reorganization of various city departments President McGrady of the Boston Central Labor Union had a conference with Mr. Peters. Mr. McGrady on Sunday told the members of the Central Labor Union that Mayor Peters comprehends no discharge of city laborers. He said that all the Mayor asks is that a man do his duty and doing that his place is secure.

SALVATION ARMY CAMPAIGN PLANS

Cambridge began in earnest today its campaign to raise \$7,000, its share of the fund of \$1,000,000 which the entire United States is asked to give by Friday for the war relief of the Salvation Army. At a meeting of the committee in charge in the old council chamber at City Hall on Sunday, captains and workers for each ward in the city were appointed.

The Tremont Temple Brotherhood, at the noon service on Sunday in Tremont Temple, Boston, was addressed by Sergt.-Maj. H. E. Phinney of the Canadian Army, who told of the work of the Salvation Army at the front. In East Boston an interesting meeting in behalf of the campaign was held Sunday afternoon in Bethel Church, at which Louis Schworm Jr., a United States recruiting officer, spoke for the work.

Save-and-serve certificates, which permit the holders to call on the Salvation Army anywhere it is represented in the world, for special services, are being sold in the campaign. A letter from Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a major in the United States Army in France, commending the work of the Salvation Army with the troops, has been made public. So also has a statement to similar effect from Maj.-Gen. Edwin P. Glenn.

It is further announced that five new hutments in France have been opened, making a total of 12 now in operation in the American camps there; and that the Salvation Army section of the American expeditionary forces has been recognized by the French Government as under United States military control.

ELKS HOLD CELEBRATION

Anniversary exercises commemorative of 50 years of organization of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks were held on Sunday night in the home of the Boston lodge in Somerset Street. Dr. Joseph Santosuos, exalted ruler, presided. Judge Thomas H. Dowd of the municipal court and past exalted ruler of the lodge, made the address of the evening. He appealed to all Elks to stand behind the Government.

SERVICE-AT-COST PLAN IS SCANNED

Proposal for Massachusetts Street
Railways Causes Legislators to
Make Inquiries as to Who Is
to Determine "Cost"

Before Massachusetts legislators enact the service-at-cost-plus "trolley-rent" plan, they and the public, some members of the Legislature feel, must be in full accord with the street railway companies as to what, or who, is to determine "cost." This plan of guaranteed dividends is conceded to remove quite completely the incentive of the railway officials to keep down costs, for dividend considerations; and there is no disposition to dispute the claim that the added costs will be borne by the riding public in higher fares.

The present has been called a cost-plus plan. The United States Government has accepted numerous cost-plus contracts, and the innovation is spreading to other enterprises. Some counted the service-at-cost plan of the Massachusetts trolleys to be, in fact, simply a modification of the cost-plus system.

The degree of difference appears plain, however. Under the Government plan, for example, the contractor who can pay a young boy \$4.50 per day as a water carrier, instead of that wage per week, is making his per cent profit on the inflated wage he pays the boy.

John B. Babcock, instructor in railroad engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and clerk of the legislative street railway investigation commission which reported in favor of the service-at-cost plan, says: "In these so-called service-at-cost plans for the street railways, the profit is fixed at a definite rate of interest on a fixed investment value, such investment value to be determined in general by the Public Service Commission. Thus, under even the most unfortunate conditions of uneconomical or dishonest management, the profit paid to the investors would still be the same, namely, a fixed rate on a predetermined 'investment value.' While uneconomical management might result in increased fares, etc., under no circumstances would it result in any increase of profit to the management or the investors."

To some, the plan of the recess commission for checking extravagance appears in itself to be more or less of an extravagance. It is proposed to set up supervision by means of "district representatives," reportable to the Public Service Commission, "the expenses of such supervision to be borne by the street railway companies"; which, of course, under service-at-cost, turn this new and added cost directly over to the public.

When the carmen ask for higher wages under service-at-cost, the trolleys, it is felt, would have no special interest to fight such demands. It is reasoned that they quite likely would take the path of least resistance—and let the riding public bear the costs. Likewise the public demands for better cars and more frequent service—for which, some contend, the strap-hangers long since have paid—would be expected to turn more costs over to the erstwhile strap-hangers.

Corporation officials whom John A. Reeler, the trolley expert who has recently completed an investigation of the Boston Elevated Railway, says appeared too numerous, also enter into the question of cost, and some of the riding public look askance at the prospect of high salaries still being paid for "superintendence" under the service-at-cost scheme.

INDIANA DRY LAW HELD VOID IN TEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—In overruling demurrers to suits brought by two brewing companies and one saloon keeper of Evansville, Ind., Judge Fred M. Hostetter of the Superior Court of Vanderburg County on Saturday ruled that the Indiana prohibition law, which is scheduled to go into effect on April 2, is unconstitutional and void. The suit was brought to test the constitutionality of the act, and the prosecuting attorney of the county was named defendant. The opinion is said to indicate that an injunction restraining the prosecutor from enforcing the law will be issued. The decision was based on the case of *Hebe* against the State of Indiana, which was decided in 1855. The opinion, it is generally held, merely paved the way for a decision on the constitutionality of the law by the Indiana Supreme Court. Unless there is prompt action, however, this decision cannot be rendered before the prohibition law is scheduled to go into effect, and there is a possibility of legal contests in many counties.

WORK OF WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Evening centers, vocational guidance and placement of young people in wage-earning positions, now incorporated as official parts of the public school program are but a part of the important work carried on by the Women's Municipal League of Boston, which is observing the tenth anniversary of its organization with a review of its activities. "As long as there are homes there will be problems of housing and of food supply, and while there are children there must be constant effort to make better citizens of them," says the report. "It is in the nature of things that the housing, market, streets and alleys and junior league departments cannot point to a great deal of completed work, but must stand upon their continuous service."

Since the beginning of the war the league has been concentrating upon war service to the community in conservation of price of food, classes for non-English speaking women and an effort to collect and provide at least a part of the material called for by teachers for instruction in patriotism and civics.

MUNICIPAL WOOD YARDS PROPOSED

Maine Forestry Official Says Retail Prices Not Warranted, Even With Labor's High Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland, Me., Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—It has been proposed that cities, towns and villages in Maine organize their own wood yards as a regular part of the municipal organization to sell fuel wood at the cost of production to the citizens.

Prof. John M. Briscoe of the forestry department of the University of Maine says of the plan: "It should only be undertaken where private enterprise to properly handle the situation and to deal fairly with the citizens in the matter of prices is lacking. Retail prices of more than \$8 for green wood and \$10 to \$12 for dry wood are extortionate and are not warranted by actual costs under average conditions even at this time when as much as \$3 per cord is being paid for the cutting alone."

Under present conditions with the supply of coal practically cut off, fuel wood is an absolute necessity and must be made available for household use at fair prices. It should be the duty of the local authorities in each community to see that this is done and done promptly, by whatever means are considered best in each particular case.

"All who can do so should now contract for a supply of wood to meet all their requirements for another winter, for we have no reason to believe that coal will be any more plentiful by that time. Readjustment even after the war is over will not be accomplished in a single year. We shall need fuel wood next winter and now is the time to have it cut."

SIX-CENT FARE IN PORTLAND SOUGHT

Cumberland County Power & Light Company's Announcement Meets General Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—Recent announcement by the Cumberland County Power & Light Co., owners of the Portland Street Railway Co., which operates electric car lines through Portland and to surrounding suburbs and towns, that a six-cent fare would be placed in execution March 11, the public Utilities Commission approving, has been followed by a general protest from the citizens of Portland.

The statements of the directors of the company are to the effect that increased costs of materials and maintenance and lack of supplies due to war conditions has made such an increase imperative. Patrols claim that with a 6-cent fare no better service than is being given now, which they say is the poorest in years, will be forthcoming, and that the system of zones under which the six cent fare will be levied, is not fair to all interests.

Committees from the Chamber of Commerce, the City Administration, and several community associations within the city have been appointed, and they will request the Governor of the State, the county attorney and all officials to carry on a rigid investigation before the Public Utilities make their decision. The case will go for hearing Feb. 26 in this city, with Attorney-General Guy H. Sturgis representing the State in the interests. With the consent of the utilities commission, the increase will go into effect on March 11.

INDIANAPOLIS JURY FAILS TO AGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The jury in the case in which Joseph E. Bell, former Mayor, and 29 other Indianapolis men were on trial in the Federal District Court on charges of conspiracy to commit fraud in the election of 1914, reported that it was unable to reach an agreement, and was discharged. At a previous trial several men were convicted of conspiring to prevent the exercise of the franchise at the same election, and have either served or are now serving terms in a federal penitentiary. One of these men was Samuel E. Perrott, chief of police under Mayor Bell. What further action the Government will take has not been announced.

WORLD TO BE TOLD UNITED STATES' AIMS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner under Mayor Mitchell, has been appointed to direct a United States propaganda campaign of world-wide dimensions. It will have for its purpose the spreading among the neutrals of the truth about America's role in the war, the informing of the people of Germany of what the United States is fighting for, and the giving to the Allies of a thorough knowledge of what the United States is doing to help them. The 14 conditions which President Wilson stated as a foundation for a just peace will be spread among all the peoples of the world. Mr. Woods, a native of Boston, was graduated from Harvard University.

FORFEITURE BILL IN STRAND PROJECT

Contractors on South Boston
Work Already Have Run
Over Limit by 188 Days With
Little Hope of Finishing Soon

Work on the South Boston Strandway, it is declared by city officials, will not be completed within the present appropriation for the undertaking. The New York State Dredging Company's total bid for the work was \$803,180 and so far it has been paid somewhat over \$520,000. The forfeiture clause in the contract calls for a forfeiture to the city by the Strandway contractor of \$100 a day from Aug. 9 last for failure to complete the Strandway improvement by that date. So far, the city has not collected one cent of the forfeit but the auditor holds out of the money paid to the dredging company 15 per cent of the contract bill to date, or nearly \$33,000.

More than 188 days have elapsed since the time for finishing the Strandway and under the forfeiture clause the contractor owes the city more than \$18,800. If Sundays are not included in the forfeiture the contractor's forfeit would be some \$16,000 to date. It is figured out at city hall that the forfeit is increasing faster than the reserve fund which the city holds out of all payments made to the contractor.

When the contractors first bid on the nearly \$1,000,000 pleasure drive and parking way, which was a campaign promise of former Mayor Curley, the Boston Finance Commission objected to the terms of specifications and several other features of the plans for doing the work. The contractors bidding for the Strandway work the first time were the Hugh Nawn Construction Company, Coleman Brothers and Patrick McGovern, all strictly Boston concerns. Contractor McGovern had finished a section of work on the Erie Canal in New York State.

Then the Finance Commission objected so strongly that Mayor Curley had his public work commissioner withdraw the bids and readvertise the work in a manner more in conformity with what the Finance Commission had proposed. This second time the New York State Dredging Company came in as a bidder, and despite the fact that there were but nine months within which to complete the work of dredging Old Harbor, filling in thousands of cubic yards of land along the shore of the harbor, the parking of the "made" land after the filling, grading, making park roads and sanding the artificial beach, the New York concern's bid secured the contract.

Other concerns which had bid before and still others which, it is said, would have competed for the work, refused to submit bids when they realized the magnitude of the work to be done, the impossibility of doing half of it in the time specified, together with the fact that the city proposed to take a forfeiture of \$100 a day for every day the work was not done after the nine months' time was given. It was declared repeatedly at the time that the forfeiture clause caused contracting concerns to withhold bids and not attempt to secure an undertaking they could not finish with profit to themselves if the terms of the enterprise were enforced.

It is declared that the Strandway work cannot be completed for more than a year yet. The question of the forfeiture clause in the contract and its enforcement, together with the increasing cost of materials and labor which the contractor faces, is a problem which the Mayor and his public works commissioner will have to solve. Conditions are changing and many things, it is said, will have to be taken into account in the financing of the Strandway operations if they are to be urged to completion.

PROGRESS FOR RATIFICATION

Progress of the campaign for ratification of the national prohibition amendment throughout the country will be explained at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Prohibition Committee in Tremont Temple tonight. William Shaw is to preside and the speakers include Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., on "Progress of the Massachusetts Ratification Campaign," H. P. Feris of Clinton, Mo., on "The Nation-Wide Outlook," and John Pargo of New York on "The New National Party."

JEWISH WAR RELIEF FUND

With \$305,000 raised during the first half of the two weeks' campaign for the Jewish war relief fund in Boston, team-workers today started the final campaign to bring the amount up to the \$500,000 total desired. The first meeting this week will be held in Ford Hall, tomorrow, when A. C. Ratshesky, president of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, and Felix Vorenberg, chairman of the trades committee, will speak.

PLAN TO STOP PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence, R. I., Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Formation of a central committee to approve and purchase all books for the public schools of this State, as recommended by Walter R. Ranger, State Commissioner of Education, is supported by Governor Beekman, who announces that he will do all in his power to keep German propaganda out of the schools. Governor Beekman is to see Mr. Ranger, to arrange for such a committee.

CARMEN SEEKING ADVANCE

Petitions are being circulated quietly among the members of the Boston Street Carriers' Union, composed of Boston Elevated Railway employees, it is reported, to require the executives of the local to call a special meeting for the purpose of devising some plan whereby the members will obtain an increase in wages. The constitution of the union provides for a special meeting on 24 hours' notice if petitioned for by one-third of the members. Unsuccessful attempts were made about two months ago to get a raise in pay.

GREEKS TAKE STAND FOR ALLIES

Boston Gathering at Faneuil Hall
Pledged to Give Support to
Prosecution of the War

Another group of America's adopted citizens, this time Greeks of Boston, has made a clear stand for the cause of the Allies. A large audience of these people listened to an address by George Rousses, minister plenipotentiary to Washington from Athens, given yesterday in Faneuil Hall, and then made the following resolution:

"That we, the Greeks of Boston and vicinity assembled in historic Faneuil Hall this 17th day of February, 1918, having listened to the patriotic words of our worthy representative of the home government, do hereby pledge our power to the Government of Greece in the struggle which it has undertaken in alliance with the United States of America, our adopted country, for the protection of the rights of humanity in general, and of our race in particular, for the successful prosecution of the ideals of America and Greece."

Minister Rousses put much stress upon the need for greater cooperation on the part of the Greeks in America to the end that they may become a positive and valuable factor within the citizenship of the American community. The speaker pointed out sacrifices that will have to be made, told them of the coming opportunity to support a relief fund for the Greeks in Asia Minor, and pressed the point that every true patriot must exert his every power for the winning of the war. He said that any animosity that had arisen over the recent internal situation in Greece must be dropped and their attention kept unwaveringly fixed upon the one fact that Greece and the United States are side by side in the war.

EXEMPTION OF NEUTRALS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Dent of the House Military Affairs Committee has introduced a bill in the House which he offers as an amendment to the Draft Act, the aim of which is to exempt citizens or subjects of neutral countries who have declared their intention of becoming American citizens. The Dent bill was drafted by the War and State departments.

Secretary Lansing advised Mr. Dent that the State and War departments "are strongly of the opinion that from the standpoint of international relations it is highly undesirable that the existing law should stand unmodified, as evidence of a disregard of treaty obligations or even a supposed rule of international conduct heretofore observed by other governments."

Secretary Lansing estimates that the proposed amendment would exclude about 30,000 men, or whom not more than 50 per cent and probably not more than 30 per cent would be found eligible for military service.

ROADMAKING TO WAIT UNTIL AFTER THE WAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Road construction during the war—unless of direct aid in winning the war—has been classed by the Government as "non-essential" and is taboo. And, if such a road is to be built by a bond issue, it will have to wait until peace times. This was the word today from the Capital Issues Committee of the Treasury Department. No security issued will be O.K.'d for non-essential road construction, it was formally announced.

SOLDIER INFORMATION COMMITTEE SAILS

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The Massachusetts Soldiers Information Bureau Committee has sailed from this port for France, taking with them a message to the Massachusetts soldiers in France from the Governor of Massachusetts.

The committee, composed of Charles S. Baxter, Boston lawyer, chairman; Louis A. Frothingham, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts; Mrs. Frothingham; and Dr. John W. Coughlin of Fall River, Democratic national committeeman from Massachusetts.

SOLDIERS' SAVINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—J. Gordon Steele, Controller-General for the Province of Manitoba, leaves on March 1 for France, where he will establish a banking system for the savings of the soldiers in the United States Army. Mr. Steele's services have been requested by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. The Government has given Mr. Steele six months' leave of absence, but spent a considerable period of his manhood in Canada.

GERMAN ASKED TO RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Heinrich H. Maurer, who is a citizen of Germany, has been requested by the board of administrators of Tulane University, to resign from his professorship of history at Newcomb College.

HALT TO LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS URGED

Bishop Quayle at Methodist
Meeting Calls for Release of
Everything Used in Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield, Mass., Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Release of all the men, ships, cars, grain and coal used in the production of liquor for work in those businesses which aid in winning the war was urged by Bishop William A. Quayle of St. Louis, Mo., speaking at a mass meeting of the Springfield Methodist district, Sunday. The more than 500 delegates to the meeting passed resolutions calling on the State Legislature to ratify the prohibition amendment at once, with no referendum. Members of the Legislature from this district are to receive copies of this resolution.

"The American idea of democracy and the dignity of toil is rapidly coming to assume a place of dominance in the affairs of the world," said Bishop Quayle. "The important questions of today are not who were your ancestors, nor in what ship did you come over, but who are you and what can you do to help the world? Institutions and individuals must be measured by their usefulness to the world. Today the world needs food and coal, cars and ships and men, and individuals and institutions must meet the want of the hour. Schools and churches are necessary in producing men who will serve the world."

"If all the grain and all the coal, all the freight cars and all the ships and all the men who are engaged or employed in the manufacture and sale of liquor were released for other purposes the world would in a great measure be relieved of the shortage of these things which it now experiences."

MINNESOTA DRYS ACTIVE

DULUTH, Minn.—The election of a dry Legislature to ratify the nationwide prohibition movement, as well as the carrying of a state-wide prohibition amendment and the passage of enforcement laws are the primary objects of a dry campaign soon to be instituted in Minnesota, according to J. H. Larimore, representative of the anti-saloon forces, says the Duluth Herald.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the meeting yesterday of the National Radical Conference in this city a resolution was passed in favor of the removal of all restrictions upon Chinese and Japanese immigration. It was not passed, however, without some opposition.

James Mauer, elected delegate to the Inter-Allied and Socialist Labor Congress, declared that being a practical labor man, he could see the great danger to American labor in the removal of restrictions upon immigration. The delegates to the conference, by an overwhelming majority, voted for the abolition of all standing armies and existing navies and "every form of military training and military service." They decided that a world congress, representative of the people and with due regard to substantial minorities, should assemble at the conclusion of hostilities. They also held that all secret treaties should be considered void.

IMMIGRATION FROM CHINA IS FAVORED

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Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

BEGINNING TUESDAY

Season's Final Mark-Down Sale

Price Reductions to 60% of Former Prices

An Explanation Considering the condition of the wool and fur markets it would seem almost ridiculous to make such radical price cuts, but the fact is, a first-class specialty store cannot carry styles from one season to another, furthermore it is absolutely imperative that we clear out our winter stocks at once in order to make room for the new Spring goods now coming in.

Coats

	Now
\$29.75 Mixture Cloth Coats— With belt and large collar...	\$16.75
\$29.75 Wool Velour Coats—Also Burella cloth.....	\$21.50
\$32.50 Wool Velour Coats— With fur collar, all lined....	\$22.50
\$45.00 Burella Cloth Coats— with large fur collar.....	\$35.00
\$49.50 Bolivia Cloth Coats— Self trimmed.....	\$35.00
\$95.00 Bolivia Cloth Coats— With adjustable fur collar...	\$69.50

Dresses

	Now
\$22.50 Serge Dresses—Braided in self color, in misses' and ladies' sizes.....	\$15.00
\$35.00 Misses' and Women's Dresses—In long lines; made of satin and Georgette combinations.....	\$19.75
\$45.00 One - Piece Afternoon Dresses of plaited Georgette with fancy lace collar and cuffs.....	\$25.00
\$49.50 Evening Gowns—Made of Spanish laces, also fancy imported laces.....	\$28.75
\$95.00 Afternoon Dresses—Of beaded Georgettes, only one of a kind. Also velvets with jetted Georgette blouse.....	\$59.50

Tailored Suits

Tailored Suits of Broadcloth, Gabardine, Ripple Cloth, Poirer Twill and Velour, Women's and Misses' sizes.	Were	\$32.50	\$42.50	\$55.00	\$65.00
	Now	18.50	25.00	33.50	39.75
\$4.00 Silk Petticoats.....	\$2.95	\$5.00	Silk Petticoats.....	\$3.85	

Quality Furs Reduced

Natural Raccoon Coats— Were.....	\$165.00	\$210.00	\$250.00	\$295.00
Now.....	\$125.00	\$175.00	\$195.00	\$225.00
Hudson Seal Coats (Seal Dyed Muskrat)—Plain and trimmed Were.....	\$210.00	\$265.00	\$310.00	\$375.00
Now.....	\$149.50	\$195.00	\$210.00	\$295.00
Natural Muskrat Coats— Were.....	\$175.00	\$185.00	\$195.00	
Now.....	\$125.00	\$135.00	\$150.00	
Grey Squirrel Coat.....	Was \$300.00	Now \$225.00		
Beaver Coat.....	Was \$575.00	Now \$395.00		

Raccoon Coats Special at \$125

(This coat will probably cost \$165 next winter.)

New smart belted model, of fine, clear, dark skins; 40 inches; large collar, cuffs and pockets. This is a new lot to supply the big demand created by the lot recently sold by us at this special price.

Separate Muffs, Scarfs and Stoles at Reduced Prices—Kolinsky, mole, Hudson seal, beaver, mink, skunk, grey squirrel and opossum.

Sweaters

\$7.95 Zephyr Sweaters—With brush wool trimmings, in several shades (slightly soiled)	\$3.50
\$7.95 Shetland Sweaters— White sailor collar, sash and cuffs.....	\$4.25
\$11.75 White Fibre Silk Sweaters—With V neck, also with collar and sash.....	\$5.50
\$19.75 Sweater Coats—Wool jersey.....	\$10.75

Waists

\$2.00 Washable Waists— Various styles to close at....	95c
\$3.00 Batiste Waists—Large tucked collar.....	\$1.65
\$8.00 Waists of Georgette crepe; white or flesh.....	\$5.50
\$12.50 Waists—Of Georgette crepe, real fillet lace edge on frill.....	\$9.75

MEYER JONASSON & CO.



PRESIDENT'S STAND MAY PUT END TO SHIPYARD STRIKE

(Continued from page one)

Mr. Wilson's Telegram

No Doubt Is Left as to the Seriousness of the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Determined to put an end to the strikes in shipyards which are hampering the nation's war program and delaying the production of thousands of tons of shipping needed more now than ever before, President Wilson yesterday wired William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, a reply to the latter's telegram of Saturday to the White House, couched in language that can leave no doubt as to the seriousness of the situation, nor as to the President's attitude in the matter.

"No body of men have the moral right, in the present circumstances of the nation, to strike until every method of adjustment has been tried to the limit," declared the President. Giving Mr. Hutcheson absolutely no encouragement as to a White House conference, the President says instead, "If you do not act upon this principle, you are undoubtedly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, whatever may be your own conscious purpose."

The President declares the strike of the carpenters in the shipyards to be "in marked and painful contrast to the action of labor in other trades and places."

The keynote of the whole situation is sounded by President Wilson, when he tells the labor leader "ships are absolutely necessary for the winning of this war. No one can strike a deadlier blow at the safety of the nation and of its forces on the other side than by interfering with or obstructing the shipbuilding program."

The President's telegram to Mr. Hutcheson follows in full:

"William L. Hutcheson, general president United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, New York, N. Y.

"I have received your telegram of yesterday, and am very glad to note the expression of your desire, as a patriotic citizen, to assist in carrying on the work by which we are trying to save America and men everywhere who work and are free. Taking advantage of that assurance, I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the fact that the strike of the carpenters in the shipyards is in marked and painful contrast to the action of labor in other trades and places. Ships are absolutely necessary for the winning of this war. No one can strike a deadlier blow at the safety of the nation and of its forces on the other side than by interfering with or obstructing the shipbuilding program. All the other unions engaged in this indispensable work have agreed to abide by the decisions of the Shipbuilding Wage Adjustment Board. That board has dealt fairly and liberally with all who have resorted to it. I must say to you very frankly that it is your duty to leave to it the solution of your present difficulties with their employers, and to advise the men whom you represent to return at once to work, pending the decision.

"No body of men have the moral right, in the present circumstances of the nation, to strike until every method of adjustment has been tried to the limit. If you do not act upon this principle you are undoubtedly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, whatever may be your own conscious purpose. I do not see that anything will be gained by my seeing you personally until you have accepted and acted upon that principle. It is the duty of the Government to see that the best possible conditions of labor are maintained, as it is also its duty to see to it that there is no lawless and conscienceless profiteering, and that duty the Government has accepted and will perform. Will you cooperate, or will you obstruct?"

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

President Wilson's ultimatum to the labor leader followed upon the latter's sending the following wire to the White House on Saturday:

"My dear Mr. President:

"The situation now existing in the shipyards is of a nature that requires immediate attention. I, as president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, endeavored to reach an understanding with the officials of the United States Shipping Board, but was unable to do so. I feel that, if given the opportunity to lay the matter before you, a solution could be quickly arrived at. I desire to inform you, my dear Mr. President, that I, as a patriotic citizen, am desirous of rendering every assistance I am able to our country to carry on the work necessary to bring about a successful conclusion of the world war in which we are engaged.

"Yours most respectfully and sincerely,

"WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON.

"General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

The following telegram was sent to Secretary Daniels:

"Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"The situation now existing in the shipyards is of a nature that requires immediate action and solution, and my reason for addressing this message to you is from the experiences we have had with the department of the Government you represent, which has been very satisfactory to our organization,

and, judging from the results obtained, I believe is equally satisfactory to yourself and the department. I am addressing a telegram to President Woodrow Wilson in reference to this matter, and the thought occurs to me that it might be of material assistance for you to give to the President the results of the experience your department has had with our organization, as I feel that you will agree with me that every possible effort should be made at once to reach a solution of the matter.

"Yours most sincerely and respectfully,

"WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON.

"General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

The President's reply to Mr. Hutcheson is the latest development in the turbulent labor situation. Whether the President's appeal, or as pointed out by many, his ultimatum, will succeed in bringing back to work the striking thousands whose inertia is seriously delaying the shipbuilding program any more successfully than did the appeal of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, is a subject of much comment. What steps the President will take if his plain language and outspoken opinion falls on deaf ears, is material for much more speculation.

Senator Calder of New York said that the shipyard strike would speedily end if President Wilson should issue a proclamation calling on the strikers to return to work within 48 hours.

"Drastic action on the part of the Government is needed to end this strike," said Senator Calder. "The President could do it by a simple proclamation urging the men to return to work within 48 hours, and warning them that if they did not they would not be allowed to work in the shipyards for the rest of the war. That would settle it. The Government ought also to warn workers against further strikes on any government work, under penalty of being refused reinstatement."

"It is unfortunate that men engaged on vital war work will deliberately go on strike without a care for what consequence may be involved to their country. Such action demands the most radical handling."

"If workmen have any grievance in wartime they ought to submit it to arbitration, instead of going on strike. Let the Government be the arbitrator. And let the Government be severe with men who walk out, leaving war work undone. I cannot express myself too strongly on this matter. I hope—and I believe—the President will act."

Senator Fletcher, chairman of the Commerce Committee, believes the Government ought to take over all the shipbuilding plants and put employees under government pay. By establishing federal control of the yards, he said, grievances would be taken up by the Government and decided by it. Wages, the Senator said, would be fixed by the Government, and strikes would be avoided.

Call Is for Ships

Secretary Daniels Asks Enlistment of Men Not Now in Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Ships, ships, and more ships," is the call sent out today by Secretary Daniels in the following statement:

"Ships, ships, and more ships, is the call of the hour. We must have them to carry our armies to Europe and to keep our troops and the Allies supplied with food and munitions. General Pershing calls for a bridge of ships across the Atlantic, and that is what we are bending every effort to furnish him. We must have more ships to win the war. We must have them for the great merchant marine that will carry America's commerce under the American flag to all the world's ports after the war. Every vessel that is turned out in this country counts toward the defeat of Germany. Every worker in a shipyard can feel that he is doing a part toward winning this struggle only less important than that of the men on our warships or in the trenches. Let Americans who are not called for military service enlist in the army of shipbuilders and work for the flag which our soldiers and sailors are fighting to uphold.

"Victory ships is a good name for the vessels being built for the Government, for each one brings nearer the defeat of autocracy, that victory for democracy which will usher in a new era of peace and prosperity for the world."

Propagandists Blamed

Evidence of Pro-German Influences Seen at Hog Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is reason to believe that pro-German propagandists are conducting an active campaign to demoralize labor in the shipyards, especially on the Atlantic coast, Senator Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, showed a representative of this paper a letter received from a Hog Island employee in which the writer says that workmen in that yard are being told that the Government intends to tax their earnings and to send some of them to France. A rumor to this effect, the writer says, has been widely circulated among shipyard employees, with the result that many of them actually believe and are apprehensive that the Government is going to carry out some such policy.

Senator Fletcher will ask the writer of this letter to come to Washington and explain to the committee, if possible, where this rumor originated, and how widely it has spread. Commenting on the letter, the Senator said that he had no doubt whatever that a large part of the trouble and inefficiency in shipyards is due to a well-executed campaign of misrepresentation among the more ignorant of the

workmen in the yards. In a yard like Hog Island, where labor is disorganized, undisciplined and dissatisfied, it is believed that this enemy propaganda, whether carried out by alien enemies, the I. W. W. or members of the People's Council, is especially disastrous. Among the thousands of men taken in a short time to Hog Island there were doubtless many adherents of the disloyal and radical elements of American labor.

Union Voices Grievances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thomas Mooney, business agent of the Newark District Council of Carpenters, says conditions in most shipyards have become unbearable, with men being employed as mechanics without regard for their qualifications, with less than prevailing rates paid in many places, and with discrimination being practiced against the unions. He believes the steel trust, behind the shipyards, is trying to break up organized labor. He says the men want government ownership of the shipyards, because they refuse to be exploited by the steel interests and the profiteers. He calls the Port Newark shipyards another Hog Island, with as many men piled on the payroll as possible, the Government footing the bill and the profiteers raking off their percentage.

He says there are enough skilled mechanics in Newark to build shipyards and ships without delay if the company really wants them, but Newark men have to go out of the city for jobs and strangers are brought in.

DISCOURAGEMENT IN WEST IS REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—C. H. Hyde, of the Oklahoma State Council of National Defense, testified before the Senate Committee on Agriculture today that the outlook for wheat and pork was poorer than ever before and added that this was due to uncertainty as to what might be done to their product. "The farmer is discouraged because he is the only one who has made a sacrifice," Mr. Hyde said.

He summed up his opinion of the methods adopted to conserve foodstuffs by declaring that "every wheatless and meatless day has discouraged the production of those articles they were meant to conserve." Even the women who raise gardens, he said, had been discouraged by rumors widely circulated that the Government would confiscate part of their canned products. That this would be done, Mr. Hoover time and time again denied, but it appears sinister propaganda is as active among the farmers of the Southwest as it is among the shipyard employees.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily.

Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Fire of suspicious origin destroyed a four-story factory building in Dorchester, Mass. Sunday. One firm in the building was engaged in government work. Another building was burned and the blaze damaged several nearby apartment houses. Investigation of the cause is being made by state and federal government officials.

Fire, said to be of incendiary origin, destroyed 80 tons of salt hay in Boston, Sunday, and threatened a nearby chemical plant reported to be engaged on government business.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed barn, sheds, silo and live stock on a North Amherst (Mass.) farm, Sunday. The loss is estimated at \$2500.

TRIAL IN HALIFAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Very little interest is being taken in the preliminary trial of Commander Wyatt, Pilot Frank Mackey and Capt. Aime Lemedec on the charge of manslaughter. Evidence is being taken similar to that adduced at the inquiry and within a short time the matter will be put in the hands of the higher court when the real trial will commence. In the meantime Pilot Mackey has been relieved of his duty, Commander Wyatt has been superseded and Captain Lemedec is waiting in the city, all three having furnished substantial bail.

SCHOOL FOR DRAFTED MEN

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The War Department is considering commanding the Oklahoma School of Mines, at Wilburton, as a technical training school for drafted men, says The Oklahoman. There are four buildings, 80 acres of ground and about \$35,000 worth of equipment at the school which the State will make no objection to the Government using, according to Governor Williams.

BILL TO PROTECT EMPLOYEES

Mayor Peters sent to the Massachusetts Legislature today, a bill which would prohibit any person in the employ of the city or State from soliciting campaign funds from other employees. The penalty clause would provide for a fine of not more than \$1000 or a jail sentence of six months. The bill, said Mayor Peters, is modeled after the federal regulation of the same nature.

TRANSPORT PHOTOGRAPHED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charged with violating the espionage act, Richard Carr of Weehawken, N. J., was arraigned before a federal commissioner here today. Carr is alleged to have taken photographs of an incoming transport.

BASIC POLICY FOR INDUSTRIES SOUGHT

United States Secretary of Labor
Calls Conference of Representatives of Employers and Workers at National Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beginning on Monday, Feb. 25, national representatives of employers and workers will hold a conference here at the office of the Secretary of Labor which it is hoped will result in agreements on the basic problems of industrial relationship to govern the formulation of the national labor policy for the duration of the war.

Five representatives of each group have been chosen, who will in turn choose the representative of the public, which will make 12 conferees who will share in the deliberations framed to cover all phases of the labor situation.

The following letter has been sent to the employers' representatives by the Secretary of Labor:

"The President of the United States has placed upon the Secretary of Labor the responsibility of formulating and administering, in the present emergency, a national labor program. It will greatly assist in that administration to have representatives of employers and employees meet in conference with the view of reaching agreements on principles and policies which should govern their relations during the war.

"I have accordingly asked the American Federation of Labor to designate five persons to represent the workers of the country (these five to name a sixth, who will represent the general public), in such a conference. President Gompers informs me that you have been selected as one of the five.

"I earnestly hope that the action will have the benefit of your services in this work, and that you will be present at the first meeting of the conference, which will be held on Monday, Feb. 25, at 10 a. m., at my office in the Department of Labor."

The following letter has been sent to the representatives of employers, all of whom have already accepted the invitation to serve:

"I have been informed by Mr. Magnus Alexander, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board, that you have expressed your willingness to serve as one of the representatives of employers in the coming conferences between employers and workers. The first meeting of the conference will be held Monday, Feb. 25, at 10 a. m., at my office in the Department of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

"Agreements on principles and policies which should govern the relations between employers and workers during the war will greatly facilitate the formulation of a national program, and will contribute largely to a successful administration of that program. I am very glad that the nation is to have the benefit of your services in the conference which will seek to bring about such agreements."

War Labor Board

Members of Conference of Employers and Union Leaders

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Labor yesterday announced the personnel of the joint conference of employers and union leaders, who will lay down a basis of relations between capital and labor during the war.

The first session of the conference will be held in the office of Secretary Wilson, Feb. 25. The five members chosen to represent each side by the National Industrial Conference Board and the American Federation of Labor will choose two other representatives of the public, making 12 conferees to share in the deliberations, which will cover all phases of the situation.

The representatives of employers are:

Loyall A. Osborne, New York, vice-president Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and chairman of the executive committee of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Charles F. Brooks, Ansonia, Conn., president of the American Brass Company.

W. H. Vandervoort, East Moline, Ill., president of Root & Vandervoort Engineering Company.

L. F. Loree, New York, president Delaware & Hudson Company; chairman of the board and executive committee of Kansas City Southern Railroad Company; president of the Hudson Coal Company, Northern Iron & Coal Company and Schuykill Coal & Iron Company.

C. Edwin Michael, Roanoke, Va., president of the Virginia Bridge & Iron Company.

The representatives of the workers are:

Frank J. Hayes, president United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

William L. Hutcheson, president United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis.

J. A. Franklin, president of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Builders of America, Kansas City, Kan.

Victor Olander, representative International Seamen's Union of America, Chicago.

T. A. Rickert, president United Garment Workers of America, Chicago.

POLITICS AND THE DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is evident that politics in this State is attempting to make a football of national prohibition. Advocates of the federal prohibition amendment were surprised recently when it was announced that the hearing in Albany before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, on the resolution for ratification of the amendment, would be held the afternoon of Feb. 26, much sooner than had been expected. The Anti-Saloon League charges that Speaker Sweet, who made this announcement, has gubernatorial ambitions, and called the hearing as early as possible in an attempt to turn down the federal amendment, still leaving time to send through a State prohibition amendment. This, it is charged, would give the speaker a "temperance" record against Governor Whitman, who would be expected to veto any attempt to delay ratification by referring the federal amendment to the people, whereas a State amendment resolution could go through without reference to him.

PROTECTION OF CITY EMPLOYEES SOUGHT

Courtenay Crocker, a member of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission, favored passage of a bill to protect civil service employees in municipalities from discharge because of politics, speaking before the Public Safety Committee of the Legislature in Boston today. The bill before the committee provides that discharged employees shall have the right to appeal to the Civil Service Commission for reinstatement, the present law requiring them to appeal to the district court.

O. H. Nelson of Boston favored the bill and cited a case during the last administration in Boston, in which the city was compelled to reinstate three discharged employees and pay argued that speedier justice would be them \$10,000 in back salaries. He secured by the discharged employees if the Civil Service Commission was given this authority.

"Give workers a decent place to live, protect them against conditions to take all their wages for bare existence, give them agencies whereby grievances can be adjusted and industrial justice assured, make it plain that their labor counts in the winning of war for greater freedom, not for private profiteering—and workers can be confidently expected to do their part."

"Workers are loyal. They want to do their share for the republic and for winning the war."

"This is labor's war. It must be won by labor and every stage in the fight and the final victory must be to count for humanity. That result only can justify the awful sacrifice."

"We present these matters to the workers of free America, confidently relying upon the splendid spirit and understanding which has made possible present progress to enable us to fight a good fight and to establish principles of freedom throughout the whole world."

"While this war shall last, we shall

be working and fighting shoulder to shoulder with fellow workers of Great Britain, France and Italy. We ask the workers of Russia to make common cause with us, for our purpose is their purpose, that finally the freedom lovers of all countries may make the world safe for all peoples to live in freedom and safety."

HOUSE GETS READY FOR RAILROAD BILL

Prompt Action Urged by Director McAdoo, Who Says Time Is at Hand for Placing Orders for Needed Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following a letter received by Chairman Sims of the House Interstate Commerce Committee from Director-General McAdoo urging prompt action on the Administration Railroad Bill, effectuating government control and operation of the nation's carriers, House leaders are making preparations for immediate consideration of that measure as soon as the Urgent Deficiency Bill is disposed of, which will probably be today.

Director-General McAdoo, in his letter to Chairman Sims, points out the urgent necessity of prompt and speedy action by Congress on the railroad bill. The time of the year is already here, he says, when the railroads should be placing orders for essential equipment and making preparation for those improvements in facilities which will enable them to meet great and urgent demands for transport for which they now not only have insufficient motive power and equipment, but in many cases inadequate facilities.

Every day of delay in setting these plans forward, declared Mr. McAdoo, is imperiling the success of the war, limiting the industrial efficiency of the country, and jeopardizing the general prosperity and welfare of the country.

Plea by Mr. Pomerene

He Says Roads Should Not Be Penalized for Past Offenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Pomerene of Ohio made a plea today on behalf of the railroads and said that they should not be penalized for "their past offenses." In reply to Senator Cummins, who believes that the revenue guaranteed to the roads should be cut down by something like \$200,000,000, Senator Pomerene said that the roads are not owned by railroad directors and officials, but by 1,000,000 Americans whose investments must be secured.

Control but Not Ownership

Senator Watson of Indiana Draws Sharp Distinction Between the Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the course of the debate on the Railroad Control Bill today Senator J. E. Watson of Indiana, a Republican member of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, made a speech in which he drew a sharp distinction between government control and government ownership of public utilities.

Senator Watson predicted that the roads would never return to the old competitive system which, he said, had undermined their finances and their efficiency for the last 30 years. There will be in the future, he declared, complete government control with private ownership of the property controlled.

Speaking of the old system, he said: "I believe that is gone forever, that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law so far as it affects railroad combinations will be repealed, that anti-pooling laws directed at railroad operations will, in so far as they affect the transportation systems of the country, be abrogated, and that a plan will be adopted which will give the Government practical control of the American railroads, without the weakness and the inefficiency incident to government ownership."

Complete government ownership, the Senator from Indiana denounced as "the first step on the socialist highway," and he said that it would be followed by ownership of telephone and telegraph systems and express companies. Such a departure in national policy, he declared "would ultimately result in the destruction of our form of government" and it would mean "a letting down of efficiency," with a lowering of the standards of effective workmanship and a vastly increased outlay of money for a vastly inferior service."

Government ownership of the railroads, said Senator Watson, would mean the loss of \$150,000,000 to the states by way of taxation, and would seriously hamper other forms of industry that would be compelled to bear this increased burden of taxation; it would also, according to this view, inject politics into the civil service of the country.

NO CONTRACTS ON
COST PLUS SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Otto Eidlitz, who has recently been appointed director of housing and who will have charge of spending \$50,000,000 to house government employees and those working on war contracts, should Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson's housing bill pass, said he would let no contracts for this work on the cost-plus system, as he believed this system was responsible for much profiteering.

"Too many men, holding big contracts, are putting the cost of the work beyond what it actually is, and then by adding the standard profit, are able to make fortunes," said Mr. Eidlitz.

He declared also that the Government would get practically all the money back that it put in the houses from rents and sales during the war.

EARLY SHOPPING URGED

The retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, acting in cooperation with the officials of the Boston Elevated, will urge women shoppers to help relieve the traffic congestion by early shopping. Placards and posters are to be placed on the cars and in subway and elevated stations pointing out the advantages to be gained by shopping during the morning hours.

PACKERS CALLED AS WITNESSES

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. Ogden Armour and Nelson Morris were expected to tell Arbitrator Judge Samuel Alschuler today that the end of the European war will bring a universal 8-hour day for stockyard workers. The two packers were called as witnesses in the packing industry wage controversy.

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REVIEW AT CAMP DEVENS POSTPONED

No Definite Time Set for Event Scheduled for Today and Which Was to Have Included Entire Seventy-Sixth Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Although all plans had been completed for a review of the entire seventy-sixth division today, and hundreds of visitors began to arrive at an early hour, the event was postponed, conditions not being deemed suitable. No definite time has been announced for the event which was to have been the first review of a modern war division in New England. The usual drills and schools are being conducted today as usual.

Brig.-Gen. J. B. McDonald, inspector-general, connected with the inspector-general's department at Washington, leaves Camp Devens where he has been inspecting the work of the soldiers for the past week, for Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.

Announcement was made today at divisional headquarters that officers and enlisted men stationed at Camp Devens could obtain the services of attorneys free of charge for the purpose of drawing legal papers, by applying to the divisional legal advocate-general, Lieut.-Col. E. J. Massee.

Beginning next Saturday, the final 15 per cent of the first draft quota or approximately 6915 men will commence to arrive here, all states in this division being represented but Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire. Vermont has already completed its quota through voluntary enlistment and men from the other two states will be assigned to the coast artillery companies. Massachusetts will send 2082 men, Connecticut 1100, Rhode Island 97 and Northern New York 3618. These recruits will be assigned to the depot brigade and to the third training regiment of engineers, about 800 going to the latter organization.

The names of 25 officers of this division who have been relieved of their duties here and who are to proceed to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to join the three hundred and tenth cavalry of the national army, have been announced from division headquarters. This troop of cavalry is being formed at the request of General Pershing, and there have been many requests for transfers to the new organization. It is not known how soon these officers will leave camp to begin their mounted work, but officials believe that it will be soon. Those relieved from present duties include some of the best cavalrymen and horsemen in the division.

Lieut.-Col. Massee addressed a mass meeting arranged by churches in Clinton and held in the Clinton Town Hall on Sunday evening in the interests of no-license. The general subject considered was "The Saloon and the Soldier," and during the meeting a letter was read from Brig.-Gen. William Weigel, who commanded the cantonment during the absence of Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, expressing the hope that Clinton would swing into the no-license column at the town meeting on March 4.

Second Ensigns School Opens

With an enrollment of 150 naval reserves, the second school for ensigns opened today in Holyoke House, Cambridge, and will continue for a course of 16 weeks. The school is directed by Capt. James P. Parker, N. N. V., who had charge of the first school, and many of the men enrolled are former Harvard students, several having been prominent in athletics. Others who are beginning the course are promising seamen from the first naval district, and at the end of the course those who successfully pass the examinations will receive commissions of ensign in the naval reserve.

Shipbuilders' Drive Goes On

Another week is to be devoted to the drive to enroll mechanics and shipbuilders, and officials in charge believe that when the week is up, Boston will lead the country on a per capita basis. Hundreds of efficient men have not been enrolled owing to the fact that no blanks were obtainable when the labor union meetings were held last week, but the necessary papers have since arrived and are now in readiness for registration.

More than 20 unions in Boston holding meetings previous to last Thursday failed to enroll their members, due to the failure of sending sufficient blanks to Massachusetts from which an enrollment quota of 25,000 men has been asked.

The committee in charge of the drive has provided several enrollment stations in various parts of the city, and these will be maintained in addition to those established by the unions last week.

British Canadian Mission

Recruiting at the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission was brisk today, and up to the noon hour 20 men had been examined and accepted at the headquarters for various branches of the service. Most of these will leave directly for Canadian training camps where they will spend several weeks before entering upon overseas duty. Capt. P. F. MacMahon of the Irish Guards has been assisting in the recruiting duties.

Signal Corps School

Two hundred men from all parts of New England today commenced instruction at the Signal Corps School, University of Vermont, having enlisted through the northeastern department. The original quota of 175 men allotted New England was increased to 200 upon recommendation of Col. Daniel J. Carr, signal officer in Boston. Colonel Carr also received orders to

send four consignments of 75 pigeons each to recruiting depots in the South, where the birds will be trained for overseas service in the trenches.

Smileage Campaign

There has been such general interest in the smileage campaign conducted throughout army cantonments in the United States, that the sale for these books of tickets admitting the holders to entertainments at Liberty theaters will be continued until the cantonments.

The Y. M. C. A. has issued a statement that shows maintained by the association for which admission was charged have been discontinued as the smileage campaign will supply this need.

NEW ERA IN MEDICAL PRACTICE FORECAST

(Continued from page one)

gether with information based upon actual experience elsewhere, reveals the following facts: It is a Prussian autocratic scheme, which has admittedly failed in Germany; a scheme that instead of diminishing poverty and disease, will actually increase these evils; an un-American, an undemocratic scheme of paternalism that will devalue the individual and breed fraud, sloth and incompetency; a plan of class legislation which contemplates that all the people shall be compelled to contribute to the support of certain wage earners who, regardless of the cause, whether it be vice, dissipation or improper living; a plan that will compel a wage earner to have one kind of medical treatment or none, regardless of whether he may have confidence in it or not. This virtually means the establishment of state medicine; a plan that will add millions of dollars to the burdens of taxpayers and then fail in accomplishing the ends sought."

Need for Protection Shown

California League Points to Court Decision as Demanding Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A decision rendered some time ago by the Appellate Court of this State under the provisions of which the State Board of Education can, if it so desires, enforce compulsory medical treatment, is pointed to by the organizers of the Public School Protective League of California as constituting a specific example of the need for taking definite steps to protect the public schools from medical and ecclesiastical exploitation.

When commenting upon the above-mentioned decision, a county school superintendent said, "This means that the health of the school children has been placed in the hands of the State." The officers of the league declare that it can be of great assistance both in dealing with such matters as the above by taking them to the Supreme Court, conducting publicity campaigns and other procedures, and in forestalling any similar decisions.

POSITIONS IN CIVIL SERVICE AS TO DRAFT

Several members of the Senate and House are to hold a conference for the purpose of agreeing upon a bill to enable civil service employees of Massachusetts who are called to war to obtain their old positions upon the end of service with the United States colors. Two bills on this subject are before the Legislature, and Representative Greenwood of Everett, author of one of them which was adversely reported, believes a compromise can be reached speedily.

What appears to be the stumbling block in the difficulty of framing a law which will be "water tight." Drafts now before the Legislature, some claim would permit civil service employees, if they saw fit, to take advantage of the proposed law, accepting a temporary position at a better salary, and later demanding their old place, which already might have been filled satisfactorily.

NO BOLSHEVIST POST FOR JOHN REED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John Reed, American writer, will return to the United States from Russia as a private citizen, not as Bolshevik Consul-General at New York, the State Department was advised today. This report, if true, may be considered as doing away with the probability of complications with the Bolshevik authorities, who are reported to have threatened to retaliate on the United States Ambassador at Petrograd if Reed was interfered with in this country, where he is wanted because of his writings against the draft.

VIGILANTES KEEP PRO-GERMAN WATCH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Defense Society announces that 229 branches of the society, known as Vigilance Corps, have been organized throughout the United States. The object is to discover how every man stands in relation to the war and if any man is suspected or proved to have pro-German sympathies or to be spreading pro-German propaganda, to report him to the federal authorities.

IMPROVEMENTS SOUGHT

Several improvement societies of West Roxbury and Roslindale were represented by delegates at a conference with Mayor Peters today. The representatives asked the Mayor to take under consideration the resurfacing and widening of portions of Center Street and Washington Street in their district.

END TO SHIPMENT OF CULM PROMISED

Boston Fuel Committeeman Says Miners Did Not Know Speculators Were Sending the Cheap Product to New England

Slightly if any more of the almost worthless coal product known as "culm back" will come to New England hereafter, according to Maurice H. Klaus, of Committee A of the Boston Fuel Committee, who, returning to his office today following his trip to the coal fields of Scranton, Pa., declared that the "screenings" were purchased by speculators at the mines for very small sums and sold to New England dealers at a tremendous profit.

When this practice was called to the attention of the mine operators, said Mr. Klaus, by various dealers and fuel administrators of New England, including himself, the mine owners readily consented to stop selling to the speculators and to send only useful coal. The mine owners, said Mr. Klaus, said that they did not know what disposal was being made of the "screenings" until the New Englanders called their attention to the fact that they had been receiving large amounts of that practically worthless mixture.

Mr. Klaus, who is connected with one of the larger coal firms of Boston, said that up to recently when weather conditions had moderated, the mine owners complained of lack of cars and locomotives to move the coal away, but now the railroads are moving much freer and immediate relief seems probable.

The Federal Government has allowed New England the use of the steamer *Ulysses* for another trip to that section with coal, according to an announcement made this morning from the office of the New England Fuel Administrator, James J. Storror. The *Ulysses* finished discharging its cargo here yesterday and the *Achilles* has cleared from Hampton Roads. The *Achilles* is due here Wednesday with another cargo that will be distributed for the use of households and public utilities.

A total of 829 cars, of which 529 were anthracite and 300 bituminous, were moved in from all the gateways Sunday for New England consumption.

Receipts of coal at Boston by sea for the past 24 hours, ending at noon today, aggregated 39,194 tons, all bituminous. Three steamers arrived this morning, the *Edward Pierce* from Sewalls Point, with 6704 tons for the Edison Electric Light Company, the *Lake Shore* from Lambert's Point, with 2300 tons for the United States Navy, and the *Malden* from Charleston, S. C., with 5860 tons for the New England Fuel & Transportation Company.

Unless additional coal is provided for the Boston schools either direct from dealers or from the many less essential forms of business, including breweries and saloons now being permitted to operate and consume fuel, officials of the committee say that some of the 164 school buildings which were opened this morning to accommodate pupils of about 70 schools, will have to close by the end of the week. The 350 tons promised by James J. Storror, New England Fuel Administrator, provided he could secure it, have not been delivered, but are expected by Wednesday, so that four high school buildings may be opened.

GENERAL JOHNSTON TALKS ON TREASON

Commander Would Have Definition Taught to Every Child, With Salute to the Flag

"Every child should be taught the definition of treason along with the salute to the flag," Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department in Boston said today, in discussing the need of cooperation along every line of action and war preparation.

"The words of the Constitution of the United States describing treason should be conspicuously posted in all our educational institutions," Brigadier-General Johnston continued, "and in every railway terminal, public conveyance, and wherever people are in the habit of congregating for one purpose or another."

"This is a crucial moment in our country's history, and any little act may be construed as an act of treason. There is more need of individual action at the present time than ever before, and the young people should be reared with a full knowledge of what treason consists of, and should constantly guard against any overt act."

Brigadier-General Johnston also associated the definition with any move whereby labor and industrial pursuits may be affected, preventing a speedy winning of the war.

SPECIAL DRIVE TO ENLIST BRITONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"A special drive is being started by the British and Canadian recruiting mission to get 20,000 men from the United States in the next two months," said Gen. W. A. White, head of the mission. At first sight this seems unnecessary in view of the fact that the draft recruiting convention is about to be signed between the United States and Great Britain, whereby all British subjects in the United States between the ages of 20 and 40 (both inclusive) will be subject to draft into the American Army.

ITALY'S 1900 CLASS
ROME, Italy (Monday)—Recruiting of the 1900 class was announced on Sunday in the Official Journal.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

now been driven from the area west of Lujenda. Ninety-four prisoners have been taken by the British western columns in the recent operations.

Possible Fresh Offensive
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—General Diaz in an interview with the Giornale d'Italia says Italy must be prepared for a possible fresh offensive by the Austro-Germans against themselves.

Portuguese Troops Active
LONDON, England (Monday)—Portuguese troops have been active on the western front again, Sir Douglas Haig reported today. They took a few German prisoners in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle.

"One of our posts drove off hostile raiders near Gavrelle," he said. "Several casualties were inflicted on the enemy troops in a patrol encounter in the Messines sector."

"The enemy artillery was active south of Arras and Cambrai, on the road north of Lens and in the neighborhood of Zonnebekke."

Aircraft Brought Down
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Sixteen enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons have been brought down in the last two days, the German War Office announced today.

Artillery activity was reported from the western front.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement made public on Sunday reads as follows:

Western theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders and in Artois there were increased artillery duels. As the result of small infantry engagements near Cherisy and south of Marcoing prisoners were brought in.

Army groups of the German Crown Prince and Duke Albrecht: Near Tahure and Ripont, on the eastern bank of the Meuse and in the Sundgau there was increased fighting activity at times.

Eastern theater: On the great Russian front the armistice expires at noon tomorrow.

Macedonia front: There is nothing new to report.

Sunday—The German official statement issued on Saturday reads as follows:

There has been artillery activity which increased in the evening in the Champagne between Tahure and Ripont.

Our infantry carried out small and successful enterprises in Flanders and east of St. Mihiel.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British War Office issued a statement on Sunday which reads:

A few prisoners were brought in by our patrols during the night northeast of Hargicourt.

Except for hostile artillery activity in the neighborhood of Passchendaele there is nothing of special interest to report.

Sunday—The British War Office on Saturday issued the following report: Enemy raids at dawn Saturday morning in the neighborhood of la Vacquerie and Cherisy led to sharp fighting. A number of casualties were inflicted on the hostile parties; a few of our men are missing.

The enemy artillery was more active today in a number of sectors, particularly southwest of Cambrai, south and north of Lens, and in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

The weather on Friday was again overcast and misty, but our airplanes carried out several reconnaissances. Bombs were dropped and much gunfire opened on enemy trenches and various targets behind the lines.

Our machines last night dropped bombs on the Menin railway station and sidings, hostile aerodromes and billets. One German machine landed intact behind our lines, its occupants being made prisoners. All our machines returned safely.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office on Sunday issued the following statement:

The night was marked by somewhat greater activity of the artillery of each side in the region of Chavignon east of Rheims and in the Champagne. A German raid at a point east of Auberville was without result. The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Sunday—The French War Office on Saturday issued a statement which says:

The artillery was active on the right bank of the Meuse, especially in the region of Bezonvaux and at several points in Upper Alsace.

Eastern theater, Feb. 15: There were artillery actions west of the Vardar and north of Monastir. Enemy reconnaissances were repulsed on the Serbian front.

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian War Office on Sunday issued the following statement: There have been lively artillery actions west of Lake Garda, east of the Brenta and on the Middle Piave. Our batteries carried out effective concentrations of fire on enemy movements east of the Val Frezella and on the slopes of Col della Brenetta. Very successful counter battery firing was effected by the British heavy artillery opposite Montello.

In the Val Lagarina and south of Canove on the Asiago Plateau, hostile reconnoitering parties were repulsed by rifle fire. One of our patrols caused great alarm in the enemy lines at Grave di Papadopolo Piave.

Sunday—The official statement issued on Saturday reads as follows: Owing to the bad weather on Friday there was very little fighting in the mountains. Only in the region of Ostico was there any fighting, there being a brisk artillery engagement and patrol encounters along the front.

Opposite Montello, British reconnoitering parties crossed the Piave and reached the enemy lines.

USE OF COLLIERIES TO SUPPLY COAL URGED

Group of New England Manufacturers Tells Mr. Daniels if Fuel Is Not Obtained Every Industry Will Be Shut Down

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A delegation of New England manufacturers told Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, today that, unless the navy supplied them with coal, every industry in that section of the country would be forced to shut down within two weeks, forcing at least 300,000 foreigners into idleness, the consequences of which step, they said, they would not dare to face.

Albert G. Duncan, treasurer of the Harmony Mills of Boston, acted as spokesman for the manufacturers and told Secretary Daniels that the situation has now gone beyond the control of the local and national coal administrators and that only prompt action by the Navy Department, in supplying colliers, would relieve the situation.

The delegation will appear before W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, at 2:30 o'clock today and later will confer with Gen. G. W. Goethals, acting quartermaster-general.

Among those in the party were Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills, and J. A. McDowell of the American Woolen Company.

BRITISH COMMENT ON WILSON ADDRESSES

LONDON, England (Monday)—"The series of addresses which President Wilson delivers to a listening world," says the Sunday Observer, "are among the most efficient weapons in the allied panoply. They are the rallying forces of freedom and democracy in all nations."

"There are unquestionably forces in Germany which make for reform and modernization of the German system of government, and with these President Wilson's speeches will persistently and powerfully cooperate. Germany may have gathered some material profits from the Russian revolution, but the fact remains that the fall of Tsarism has left the Central Empires the sole remaining examples of autocratic government in a modern, democratic world and has sandwiched those obsolete systems between free France on the west and free Russia on the east."

"And in the midst of these highly infectious conditions the American President directs a steady educational influence upon public opinion in the fatherland. The German will not believe in England's disinterestedness in

entering the war. He can scarcely question the disinterestedness of the United States. He must allow that the great, powerful nation of 100,000,000 people, whose main interest is peace and who might conceivably have gained by allowing 'La Vieille Europe' to sink into chaos, does not go to war without good reason."

"How the presidential acid must bite and burn into this mood. It is incredible that any Briton should be willing to compromise in his war aims or to succumb to mere weariness at the very time when the most powerful nation in the world is moving slowly and majestically on his own side into the conflict."

German Socialist Viewpoint

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The independent Socialist organ, the Leipzig Volks Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says of President Wilson's recent address to Congress:

"President Wilson has given an example of moderation which is worthy of emulation. It appears, however, that the German Government will not again seek an understanding with President Wilson, but in view of the war aims of America's allies will reject his fresh offer. At the same time it is clear that President Wilson's voice today is of decisive influence in the Entente. To seek an understanding with him would be a sagacious policy for every country which honestly wants peace."

FRENCH WAR EXPENDITURES

PARIS, France (Monday)—A government memorandum attached to a bill introduced on Saturday, showing the provisional credits definite, makes the total expenses for 1917, with the supplementary budgets, amounted to 44,847,000,000 francs, of which 4,863,000,000 was for interest of the public debt. Other appropriations were: Ministry of War, 18,000,000,000 francs; Ministry of Armament and Munitions, 12,000,000,000 francs; powder and salt peter, 2,922,000,000 francs. The remainder was chiefly for civil administration and miscellaneous war expenses.

ADVANCE IN COAL PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Production in the United States of bituminous coal during the week ending Feb. 9 amounted to 10,215,000 net tons, and was the highest of any week since that of Jan. 5, the Geological Survey reported today. "With the return of milder weather, the production of coal has again begun to approach normal," the report stated.

NEW JERSEY LAW HITS IDLERS

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Edge has signed a bill recently passed by the Legislature providing that tramps and other idlers shall be conscripted to some useful employment during the war.

PROFITEERING IN COAL DISCOVERED

United States Fuel Administration Orders the Elimination of Jobbers' Commissions April 1—Reduction Price Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—As the result of a decision announced on Saturday night to eliminate jobbers' commissions after April 1, the Fuel Administration expects to bring about a reduction in the retail price of both anthracite and bituminous coal. Under the new regulations, retail dealers will obtain coal at the same price, whether purchasing directly from the mine or through middlemen.

Jobbers now are permitted to add to the government price at the mine a commission of from 15 to 30 cents a ton, but the old practice will be resumed of making the jobbers look to the mine operators for compensation. The mine price will be increased slightly to provide for the operators' added expense, but it is announced that the advance will not be equal to the commission now allowed to the jobber. The amount of the increase will be determined later.

Elimination of jobbers' commissions, the Fuel Administration announced, was necessary in order to wipe out a systemized form of profiteering which has increased the cost of fuel to the consumers.

"Under the system of allowing the jobbers a specific guaranteed commission," said the statement, "it developed that it was possible for some operators to adopt the practice of establishing subsidiary companies solely for the purpose of selling, thereby absorbing the jobbers' commissions. Another practice was that of 'swapping coal.' Two producing companies might agree to act as jobbers for each other. Each might buy the coal of the other, and then sell at the mine price, plus the jobbers' commission. The operator who sold direct to the retailer was at a disadvantage, because he was forced to bear the selling expense and was not permitted to collect the jobbers' commission."

"The jobber is essential to the conduct of the coal business, and the Fuel Administration has given careful study to the best means for insuring him a reasonable compensation for his services, while at the same time eliminating fictitious commissions, which were ultimately paid by the consumer."

McCRORY STORES SALES

McCrory Stores reports sales for January of \$514,586, which compares with \$516,594 for the similar month in 1916.

1918 ATLAS With New War Maps GIVEN

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CLASS B AMATEUR BILLIARDS START

CHARLESTOWN TO PLAY WANDERERS

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh A. A.....	4	0	1.000
Charlestown Navy Yard 1	1	1	.500
Arena Hockey Club....	2	4	.333
Wanderers Hockey Club 1	3	3	.250

Pittsburgh Defeats Arena

INDIANA FIVE WINS FROM IOWA

PURDUE DEFEATS ILLINOIS FIVE

MINNESOTA DEFEATS THE MICHIGAN FIVE

ATHLETIC NOTES

clean also skated 100 yards in 10s., one-tenth below Johnson's provisional record made in 1893 and one-tenth slower than Morris Wood's amateur record of 1903.


CHICAGO FIVE WINNER OF GAME

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Northwestern	3	1	.750
Wisconsin	4	2	.666
Chicago	4	2	.666
Minnesota	4	2	.666

the resolution are being sent broadcast to the boards of trade throughout the Dominion, to the Fuel Controller, the chairman of the Canada Food Board and to Sir Robert Borden.

CITY COLLEGE HAS TRACK VETERANS

the Second Game of the Missouri Valley Conference Series



Price \$12.00

position at guard for three field goals and was successful with three goals from the foul line out of six attempts. Campbell outjumped Linnan during

when a man may be in the trenches are of more than passing interest, just now, however, and the new contests are expected to prove successful.

Oakland	San Jose
Portland, Ore.	San Francisco

polo match, tying Yale for first place in the race for the intercollegiate championship. The summary of events is as follows:

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COOPERATIVE
CREAMERY PLANMilk Producers and Distributors
of Vermont Discuss Surplus at
Burlington Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Reduction in the price of delivered milk in this city may result from the meeting of producers and distributors here today to discuss plans for more economical methods of handling and the possible establishment of a creamery to take care of the surplus in the manufacture of butter, cheese and ice cream.

The meeting was called by F. B. Catlin, president of the Chittenden County Milk Producers Association, who with several other Vermont milk experts has been making a study of the milk situation in the city as well as in Northwestern Vermont.

Mr. Catlin believes that there is much duplication of effort in the delivery of the 15,000 quarts of milk used in Burlington daily, and a saving of from two to three cents a quart or about \$500 can be obtained by a co-operative plan. Half of this saving could be used in reducing the price of milk, and the other half in helping the producer pay for the increased cost at the farm.

Efforts will be made to show the city council the practicability of making the creamery a municipal affair, but if the members of the governing body decline to accept the plan, Mr. Catlin will endeavor to organize a co-operative farmers' creamery similar to those already in operation in Springfield and Brockton, Mass.

It is expected that \$50,000 will be required to establish such a plant, and it is believed that the bankers in the city will be ready to finance the plan just as the Massachusetts bank men furnished the funds for farmers' creameries in that State.

It is claimed by Mr. Catlin and others that with a well established creamery in Burlington, milk producers within a radius of 40 miles will ship their milk into the city, rather than send it 200 miles by rail to Boston and pay the freight charges.

Northern Vermont and some of the farmers across the Canadian border are receiving less than 5 cents a quart for their milk at the farm door, and would gladly turn their product into Burlington at 6 or 7 cents a quart, with a chance of having the surplus utilized.

ANTI-ALLIES CAMPAIGN
IN ITALY DENOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Signor Orlando's last speech to the Senate contained a significant passage in which he alluded to one of the forms of defeatist activity of which the opponents of the war have made no little use. "That pernicious form of attack on the war," said the Prime Minister, "which consists not so much in speaking well of the enemy, as in speaking ill of one of the Allies, and of a refusal to recognize their gallantry and loyalty."

Anti-English propaganda has been spread far and wide throughout Italy by those persons who, for one reason or another, are opponents of the war, and insinuations to the effect that England is far from disinterested in the assistance she is giving Italy have been freely made. Wild rumors have even been spread in some parts of the country that England may demand Sicily or Sardinia as a recompense. England is accused of being faithless and of securing her own end.

The Secolo, always strongly pro-ally and pro-English in an article entitled "The Minimum Program," written after Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the Labor Conference in London, alludes to this campaign of calumny, and quotes from a recent speech in the Chamber made by Turati who complained that they had heard of their war aims from Italy, Greece, and other nations, but nothing had been heard as to England's intentions and aims in the war, and yet, he said, "malignant people suppose she counts for just a little in the war and may have some influence in prolonging it."

"Who knows," asks the Secolo, "what new ironical comment may come from the famous official Socialist leader, when he reads Lloyd George's speech to the representatives of the English proletariat, and finds that by the peace conditions which he is prepared to sign the British Empire does not demand an inch of territory or a halfpenny of compensation for all her sacrifices? England is accused, the Secolo points out, of having made tremendous profits out of maritime transports, while the other nations are suffering from want, and of saving her own men while the other allies exhaust themselves to preserve for her a world-wide hegemony. The fact is, however, that England presents the only historical instance of a nation which, by a popular vote, as introduced in the constitution during war and has sent her sons to fight in Europe, Africa and Asia, while the returns show that England's losses in men, as compared with her colonies, up to the middle of last summer, were 75 to 16. Inventions of all kinds are rife as to the English troops in Italy, stories are spread that they are to police the country and to hold in check any rising in favor of peace, or that the fine British regiments who have been sent to the country are not to go into the trenches. While such stories are spread inside the country the Germans carry on a similar propaganda among the Italian troops at the front. Manifestos and leaflets are dropped from aeroplanes declaring that Italy has become an English colony, and repeating the assertion that English troops are to police the large towns and that they will savagely repress the risings which it is supposed will take place in favor of peace."

The United says that, while it is well known that all such tales are grotesquely ridiculous inventions, nevertheless it would be well for the Government to publish manifestos and leaflets in the big towns showing the absurdity of such tales, so that the soldiers' families may send them to their husbands and brothers and sons in the trenches to prove that they need have no apprehension as to their families' safety and well-being. The United declares that these inventions, correspond exactly to Germany's own designs on Italy as a colony inhabited by an inferior race, and that they exactly reproduce her own action in Belgium and France as well as that which she is anxious to take in Russia. "All these atrocities which Germany invents and lays to the charge of England and France are not the outcome of a fertile German imagination," the United affirms, "but merely the spontaneous expression of the concentrated desire she has cherished for a long time with regard to the populations of the big cities of Italy."

SOME VIEWS ON THE
IRISH CONVENTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The country still keeps cheerful and hopeful about the convention. The Sinn Feiners are quiet and appear to have sunk out of sight. It is noteworthy that they have ceased to wear the Sinn Fein badge.

Nevertheless, though it would appear that the country, as a whole, takes this optimistic standpoint, the optimism is not entirely shared by those in close touch with the convention. A very prominent member of the convention remarked in private conversation that the moment was a very critical one in the history of the convention, and that they would know shortly on what points there was unanimous agreement and on what disagreement. The tone of his remarks was not too hopeful. Other people who are either members of the convention or in close touch with its doings, appear to reflect the same feeling. It is clear that they consider that a great final effort on the part of the convention is necessary, if any satisfactory result is to be achieved.

No one, however, it is interesting to note, believes that the convention will solve the Irish question where it found it. Not only so, but probably the majority of those who know what has been passing within the walls which shelter the convention's proceedings would be prepared to endorse Sir Horace Plunkett's one public utterance on the subject, "We shall leave the Irish question better than we found it." Hardly anyone now expresses the view that the convention proceedings should have been held in public, and there is no wisdom in discussing the results of the convention's work until they are made public. But it is certainly true that these results will, at the minimum, include substantial agreement on certain broad fundamentals of Irish policy and some regrouping of Irish interests. This means that the Government will have at least some guidance as to the line they ought to take, if, in the event of partial failure of the convention, they are to come out with a plan of their own, and mount to full success on the stepping stone of the convention's partial success.

In the light of the present situation, however, members of the convention are being reminded, if they need reminding, of the urgency of an Irish settlement. The handicap to the successful prosecution of the war which the Irish disunion presents does not diminish with time. Morally, as well as materially, the unsettled Irish problem represents a drain on Britain's vitality in prosecuting war for the liberty of peoples. The hearing of the problem on the Canadian and Australian elections has been obvious during recent weeks. America, through her leading spokesman, has shown without much obscurity her intense desire that the convention should succeed where everything else has failed. The Allies find no satisfaction in the contemplation of the Irish question. All these arguments have been recalled to the attention of members, and they will certainly participate in the final deliberations in the full consciousness of the world-wide extent—always excluding Germany—of the desire for a settlement.

Receipts of fresh fish at the South Boston pier today were nearly 1,000,000 pounds, fishermen continuing to report that cod and haddock are more plentiful on Georges Shoal than for the past decade. Wholesale prices were high, however, increasing several cents a pound over Saturday's figures. Dealers say it is owing to the increased demand of a Monday compared to a Saturday.

Saturday there is a light market, they say, but the best day in the week is Monday when they replenish the stock of the retailers and prepare for the Tuesday fish day. Wholesale dealers' prices today were quoted per hundredweight as follows: Haddock \$8.14.25, steak cod \$10.75@16, market cod \$8@14.25, pollock \$11@15.25, and cusk \$8.50@14.25. Saturday the prices were: Haddock \$8@10.75, steak cod \$10.75@12.25, market cod \$8@9.25, and pollock \$9.75.

Thirteen vessels arrived today, the total receipts being \$38,800 pounds.

VOCATIONAL BILL CONSIDERED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The General Assembly is considering and will in all probability pass, within a short time, a law accepting the provisions of the act passed by Congress relative to the promotion of vocational education in the public schools. In order to carry out such a provision, another law is being considered granting state aid to all cities and towns which maintain such courses.

BOOK OF JOB AS A
DRAMA OF PROTESTDr. Edward Howard Griggs
Begins Course of Lectures on
Examples of Dramatic Protest

On Saturday morning Dr. Edward Howard Griggs delivered the first of the six lectures on the "Dramas of Protest" which he is giving at Tremont Temple.

Dr. Griggs thus outlines the basis of his course: At a time when democracy is arrayed against autocracy and imperialism, and the nation is fighting for its liberties and the future of humanity against the most infamous tyranny on earth, it is significant to take up the great phases of social unrest and of protest against injustice in its typical expressions.

In the course of these lectures Dr. Griggs proposes to deal successively with six great examples of this drama of protest, namely: The poem of Job and its protest against theology (which was the subject of Saturday's lecture), Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" and its protest against social injustice, Hauptmann's "Weavers" and its protest against economic wrong, Ibsen's "Brand" and its protest against time-serving selfishness, Galsworthy's "Justice" and its protest against making criminals, and lastly Calderon's "Life Is a Dream" and its protest against yielding to fate.

Dr. Griggs considers the poem of Job the prototype of all this literature of protest, cosmic in scope, unending in problem, universal in humanity, fresh and powerful with the issues of our own thought. To his audience it was a stirring adventure to hear this great human document interpreted with a keen and powerful thoughtfulness in its abiding modernism and its practical relation to the crisis through which the world is passing at present. Though expressing the highest admiration for the King James translation of the Old Testament, with its perfection of literary magnificence, Dr. Griggs elected to illuminate his lecture with readings of the Gilbert translation, as better suited to his particular purpose.

In this translation the spirit of evil, suggesting to the Hebrew Delity Jehovah the scheme of testing Job's faith, is called, not Satan, but the Adversary. His personality bears little resemblance to that of the devil of theology. It is the personality of Goethe's Mephistopheles, more universal, though less modern in conception, the deliberate cynic, disbelieving all good, a Machiavelli, carried to the nth power.

The lecturer pointed out the three grave, correlative dangers of the Hebrew theological philosophy and their severe arraignment by the author of the book of Job. First, there is the danger of a wrong Phariseism, that of men living righteous lives, not from a natural delight in righteousness, but through desire for reward or fear of punishment, and setting themselves up as models for their fellows by virtue of this calculating righteousness. Secondly, there is the danger, illustrated by the case of Job, of the good man, innocently persecuted, losing faith in the Divine Being. But the gravest danger is the one of a public yielding to a conventional and dogmatic injustice and condemning the good man who suffers innocently, as did Job's friends, whose well-intentioned consolations were nothing short of an insult.

"There is," said Dr. Griggs, as step by step he unfolded the augustly simple narrative of Job, "a common superstition that attributes inexhaustible patience to Job. He was, in truth, gloriously impatient. The proof of his magnificent impatience is his curse, that cosmic curse, so tremendous in its sweep that Faust's curse becomes the whine of a fretful child compared to it."

The fact that must be constantly kept in mind to learn the lesson contained in the drama of Job is that Job was and remained ignorant of the test to which he was being submitted. And so, at last, under the relent-

less pressure of calamity we see him become a pessimist and a skeptic. An honest pessimist, says Dr. Griggs, is better than a dishonest optimist. Under the stress of calamity Job stated honestly what he saw. It was not given him to perceive the why and wherefore of his persecution, it was not given him to see the truth in its entirety and in the darkness that surrounded him he bitterly arraigned the God who seemed cruel and unjust. It is in this honesty, in this violent protest against injustice, continued Dr. Griggs, that Job's curse is so magnificent. It may be compared to Hamlet's great soliloquy, as a generic human reaction against evil.

Dr. Griggs then proceeded with admirable clarity to a scrutiny of some great pessimists of literature.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

"For years social workers have stressed the importance of recreation, not only for children but for the entire community, especially for people whose work is more or less monotonous and exacting. It has often seemed to many of our critics that the settlements laid far too much stress upon parties, picnics and dramatics. Today we find our vindication in the recognition by the Government itself of the great educational value of recreation," says Miss Geraldine Gordon, head worker at Denison House, in the annual report of the house just from the press. "We have long known from experience with many types of people that through right recreational opportunity the very finest cultural results may be obtained and a whole group toned up to a new pitch," the report continues. "This is especially true of dramatic work, of dancing, and of music. We are convinced that we can serve our community, at the present time by opening up more and better recreational facilities."

Perhaps the most apparent effect of the war upon the district is the greatly increased cost of food, fuel and clothing, especially shoes. High wages have not yet reached the point in most families where they are at all commensurate with the increased cost of living, and in spite of universal employment, many are feeling the pinch of poverty. In a community where there is so little to waste, and where brothers and husbands employed in the kitchens and dining rooms of large hotels report inexcusable extravagance and waste, there is inevitable comparison and frequently much bitterness in the matter of foods, Miss Gordon reports. Therefore, in the work of food conservation that the house has tried to carry on, the emphasis has been placed less on the question of waste and more on substitute foods.

Among the Greek, Syrian and Italian neighbors were found experts in drying not only beans but eggplant, tomatoes, mushrooms and many other vegetables and fruits, while their American sisters of the Back Bay districts are just coming to an appreciation of the advantage of these dehydrated foods.

SMITH COLLEGE
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—After much discussion of the subject of commencement exercises it was decided at a meeting of the senior class of Smith College on Saturday, by a vote of 162 to 143, to give up the ceremonies entirely because of war conditions.

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Horses for Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—"Patriotic in the spirit with which it is put into operation, a help to the grocer, a large benefit to the cash customer," is the announcement of the cash-and-carry plan which will remain in operation here unless it proves a failure, which does not appear to be a future outlook in the system.

Elmer N. Bachelder, president of the George C. Shaw Company, says of the system:

"This is a patriotic scheme of merchandising advocated by the Council of National Defense as a war-time measure. It is designed to release thousands of horses and men now needlessly employed in the delivery of food. It does not contemplate the doing away with either deliveries or credits, but it is planned so as to bring the services within reasonable bounds. There are four or five hundred thousand retail stores in the country and as many horses and men engaged in the delivery of our food supply for war-time purposes. With a little care and consistency in ordering a half or more of this, man and horsepower might be easily released for war purposes."

"Neither does it mean that credits must be eliminated, but its provisions include the continuance of charge accounts without added cost, if the settlements are made in 10 days, if not, an additional 2 per cent of the whole charge, which barely covers the clerical cost of carrying, if deferred. All goods are priced for cash at the counter without delivery or booking, and every sale is made on this basis. If delivery is made to cover the cost of delivery for every order, however large, there being no discrimination made, whether there is one basket or 12. It is a measured service in which each pays for the exact proportion to the services rendered, and is a fair and honest deal for every one concerned, the grocer, the cash customer and the creditor."

The idea was formed after consultation of local grocery store managers and proprietors through the retail

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bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, which has been unusually active in promoting the system, explaining its methods and workings and presenting the public with a true version of the ways and means of its manipulation. It has been adopted, and general saving by all and contribution to the necessities needed in carrying on the war are expected by its adoption.

ROTARY CLUBS OPEN
THEIR CONFERENCE

Nearly 300 Rotarians from 20 cities in New England opened the mid-winter conference of Rotary Clubs in Boston today.

Maine is represented by delegates from Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston, Auburn and Portland; New Hampshire by delegates from Manchester; Connecticut by officers and members from Hartford, New Haven, New London and Waterbury; Rhode Island by a large number from Providence, and Massachusetts by members from Brockton, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Lynn, Salem, Springfield and Worcester, as well as Boston.

The purpose of the conference is to place the delegates in closer touch with the development of Rotary throughout New England and to prepare plans for the organization of new clubs, as well as for the nomination for a new district governor to be elected at the convention of clubs in Kansas City in June.

S. A. R. TO OBSERVE FEB. 22
The Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will meet at the Hotel Vendome Feb. 22, when Melville C. Freeman of the Roxbury High School of Practical Arts will speak.

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SUSPECT ARRESTED
IN PANAMA CITYColombian Resident Apprehended
Because of an Article Pub-
lished in a Bogota Paper

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—A Colombian resident of Panama, Jose Gomez Londono, was arrested in Panama City recently as a suspicious character because of an article he wrote which was published in a Bogota paper in which he made statements so false as to be ridiculous. The arrest was made in pursuance of the policy of the Panama Government not to allow men at large whose conduct might render them dangerous to the safety of the canal.

The article alleged that a Japanese vessel called at the Isthmus and when it reached canal waters it flew the Colombian instead of the American or Panama flag, and when attention was called to the matter the officer in command refused to change the flag, saying that he was in Colombian waters and that he did not recognize either Panama or the United States there. The article was calculated to give the impression that Japan had become hostile to the United States.

The Panama papers contained extensive comments on this incident, the whole story being a complete fabrication, strongly disapproved by Colombians, who deprecate the sentiments he expressed at a time when every effort is being made by sensible Colombians as well as by Panamanians and Americans to reduce friction and to restore amicable relations between the three countries.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET CONTINUES STRONG

Trading Fairly Active and Substantial Advances Are the Rule—Industrials Are Especially Strong

Strength in prices marked the resumption of Monday trading on the New York stock exchange today after several Monday holidays on account of the fuel situation.

Advances of fractions were the rule, but United Fruit rose 2 1/4 points. American International Corporation was another feature, with a gain of 1 1/4 points, and Central Leather, General Electric and Marine preferred were up more than the average. Crucible Steel and Butte & Superior were up large fractions. General Motors was heavy.

The local stock market was firm in the first few minutes today.

The New York market continued strong late in the first half hour.

By midday, gains of a point to two points or more were numerous. The shipping shares again were conspicuous in the advance. The industrials generally were strong. A prominent exception to the advance was General Motors. It opened off 3/4 at 130 and dropped to 127 1/4 before midday.

Gulf opened up 1/2 at 119 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. U. S. Steel opened up 1/2 at 96 1/2, receded to 96 1/4 and then advanced more than a point.

Sloss-Sheffield moved up 2 points to 53 before midday. Chandler Motor, after opening at 84, went to 88. Gains of two points or more were made by National Lead, Texas Company, Republic Steel, New York Air Brake and Crucible Steel.

The local market continued firm but as a general thing price changes were unimportant.

Stocks continued upward in the early afternoon trading. The industrials were particularly active and strong. The rails also made good gains. The tone was strong at the beginning of the last hour.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of Montgomery Ward & Co. have declared a dividend of \$5 a share on the common stock.

The Erie & Pittsburgh road's regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent will be paid March 9 on stock of record Feb. 25.

The Ajax Rubber, Inc., has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 15 on stock of record Feb. 28.

The American Express Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 on stock of record Feb. 28.

The Iron Cap Copper Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 21.

The General Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 9.

The Houghton County Traction Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Southwestern Power & Light Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable March 1 on stock of record Feb. 10.

The Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ash-tahula road has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 10.

The Great Northern Iron Ore Properties have declared a dividend of \$1 a share, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 28. A payment of the same amount was made Oct. 20 last.

The Krupp Company has declared an annual dividend of 10 per cent, compared with 12 per cent a year ago. Increasing demands of the army have necessitated spending of a large share of profits on new plants, the annual report says.

The Lake & the Woods Milling Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, all payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 23. The quarterly payment on the common stock establishes that issue on a 10 per cent per annum basis. It has been on an 8 per cent per annum basis.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; light variable winds becoming south.

For New England: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

1 a. m. 14.0 a. m. 17.0

12 noon 24.0 1.00 p. m. 24.0

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 10.0 New Orleans 52.0

Buffalo 10.0 New York 16.0

Chicago 22.0 Philadelphia 20.0

Denver 22.0 Pittsburgh 20.0

Des Moines 26.0 Portland, Me. 6.0

Jacksonville 34.0 San Francisco 40.0

Kansas City 32.0 St. Louis 28.0

Nantucket 20.0 Washington 30.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:43. High water, 1:14 a. m.

Length of day 14:43. Moon sets, 1:19 p. m.

Light vehicle lamps at 5:50 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber.....	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	55
Alaska Gold.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Alaska Ju.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Allis-Chal.....	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Am Ag Chem.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am B Sugar.....	79	81 1/2	79	80 1/2
Am Can.....	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Car Fy.....	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Am Cot Oil.....	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Am H & L.....	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14
Am H & L pf.....	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Ice Sec.....	41	41	41	41
Am Int Corp.....	56	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Linseed.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Loco.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Loco pf.....	100	100	100	100
Am Smelt.....	85	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Steel Fy.....	66	67	66	67
Am Sugar.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.....	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Woolen.....	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Am Wool pf.....	94	94	94	94
Am Writ pf.....	28	28	28	28
Am Zinc pf.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Anaconda.....	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
Atchison.....	85	86 1/2	85	86 1/2
Atchison pf.....	82	82	82	82
At Coast Li.....	92	92	92	92
At Gulf.....	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Bald Pctf.....	63	63	63	63
Bald Pctf pf.....	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	73
Balt & Ohio.....	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	53
B & Ohio pf.....	55	55	55	55
Barrett Co.....	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	90
Barrett pf.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Batoplas.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel.....	81	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Beth Steel, B.....	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Beth Steel, rct.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Booth Fish.....	26	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Brook R T.....	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Burns Term.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Burns Bros.....	115	116 1/2	115	116 1/2
Butte Cot offs.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Butte & Sup.....	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.....	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
Cal Petrol.....	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
Cal Petrol pf.....	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	47
Can Pacific.....	148 1/2	149	148 1/2	149
Central Pdy.....	32	32	32	32
Cl Leather.....	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Cl Leather pf.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Cer de Pas.....	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Chan Motor.....	84	84	84	84
Chas & Paul.....	43	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Chas & Ohio.....	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
C M & S P pf.....	75	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Chl R I & P.....	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Chl R I & P pf.....	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	55
Chl R I & P pf.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Chl R I & P pf.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
C & G West pf.....	21	21	21	21
Chi & N W.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Chile Cop.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col Fuel.....	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Col Gas & El.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Col South.....	21	21	21	21
Corn Prod.....	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Corn Prod pf.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Cru Steel.....	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Cuban Sug.....	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Cuban CS pf.....	82	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Domes Min.....	9	9	9	9
Elkhorn.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erie.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erie pf.....	26	26	26	26
F M & S.....	12	12	12	12
F M & S pf.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gas W & P.....	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Gen Electric.....	140	140 1/2	140	140 1/2
Gen Motors.....	130	132 1/2	127 1/2	131 1/2
Gl Nor Ore.....	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	20
Green Can.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Gulf Mob no.....	94	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Gulf States.....	92	92	92	92
Harv of NJ.....	127	129 1/2	127	129 1/2
Harv of NJ pf.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Harv Cor.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Has & Bar.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ill Central.....	95	96 1/2	95	96 1/2
Inspration.....	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Int Con Cor.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Int Cor pf.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Int Mer Mar.....	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	28
Int Mer Mar pf.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Int Nickel.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Int Paper.....	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Kan City So.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Kelley Tires.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Kenne Cop.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Lack Steel.....	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Lee R & T.....	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Lehigh Val.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Loose Wiles.....	19	19	19	19
L W & P pf.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Louis & N.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Mackay pf.....	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Max Motor.....	30	29 1/2	30	29 1/2
Maxwell pf.....	63	63	63	63
Maxwell 2 pf.....	22	23 1/2	22	23 1/2
Max Petrol.....	93	93 1/2	93	93 1/2
Miami.....	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
Midvale St.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
M & S L New.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
MSP & SSM.....	69	69	69	69
Mo K & T.....	49	49	49	49
Mo K & T pf.....	8	8	8	8
Mo Pacific.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mo Pac wif.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Nat Biscuit.....	10	10	10	10
Nat C & C.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat Enamel.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Nat Enam pf.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Nat Lead.....	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Nevada Con.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
NOT & M.....	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
NY A Brake.....	131	132 1/2	130 1/2	132
NY Central.....	71 1/2	72	71 1/2	72
NY N H & H.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
N & W.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

GREAT LAKES DREDGE CO. PROFITS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company's statement for 1917 contains no income account, but a comparison of the balance sheet with that of Dec. 31, 1916, indicates that earnings for the year were \$220,686, as compared with \$776,285 in the previous year.

This probably explains the suspension of dividends last August after the payment of 4 per cent in cash and 20 per cent in stock during the year. The company drew on its surplus for \$1,329,528 to pay those dividends. The directors charged off \$200,000 for depreciation as compared with \$100,000 in the previous year.

PROVISIONS

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—In wood, 95 per cent patent, \$10.60@11.25; 100 per cent patent, \$10.35@11; rye flour in sacks, patent, \$12.50@12.75; straight, \$11.75@12.25; white corn flour, \$6.55 per 100 pounds; rye meal in sacks, \$8.60@9.15; graham flour in sacks, \$10.80@11; graham flour in sacks, \$12.20; yellow corn meal, in sacks, \$9.50@10.60.

Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.92@1.93; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.87@1.88; k. d. yellow, \$1.82@1.83; k. d. white, \$1.77@1.78.

Oats—Nominal transit ship 40 to 42 lbs. \$1.02@1.03; 38 to 40 lbs. \$1.01@1.02; 36 to 38 lbs. \$1.01@1.02; 34 to 36 lbs. 99¢@1.01; No. 2 white oats, \$1.01@1.02; No. 3 white oats, 99¢@1.01.

Oatmeal—Rolled, \$10.75, cut and ground, \$12.36.

Beans, car lots (per 100 lbs)—Bag meal, \$8.60@8.65; cracked corn, \$3.65@3.80; granulated, in wood, \$10.50; bolted, in wood, \$10.45.

Hay—No. 1 grade, \$28@30, No. 2 grade, \$24@26, No. 3 grade, \$19@20; stock hay \$17@18.

Straw—Rye, \$20@22; oat, \$14@16.

Millfeed—Transit shipment, spring bran, \$45; linseed meal, \$58; gluten feed, \$58; stock feed, \$57.50; cottonseed meal, \$55; oat hulls, reground, \$28.

Beans, car lots (per 100 lbs)—New York and Michigan pea beans, \$13.50@14; California small white, \$13.75@14; yellow eye, \$14@14.50; red kidney, \$14@14.50; Canada peas, \$7.10@7.50; green peas, \$11@11.50; lima beans, \$13.50@14.

Onions—Connecticut valley, 50c@52.25 bag; Spanish, \$1@3.50 cs.

Potatoes—\$2.90@3 per 100 lbs.; sweet, \$1.50@2.25 bskt; new Bermuda, \$10 bbl.

Eggs—Fancy henner and near by, 61¢@62¢; eastern extras, 59¢@60¢; western extras, 59¢@60¢; western prime firsts, 58¢@59¢; western firsts, 56¢@57¢.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 51¢@51 1/2¢; western creamery extras, 50¢@51¢; western firsts, 48¢@49¢; renovated, 44¢@44 1/2¢; ladies, 40¢@41¢.

Fruit—Oranges, California navel, \$3.50@4¢; Florida, \$3.50@3.75; tangerines, \$4@6, strap; grapefruit, \$1.15@1.4¢; cranberries, \$12@17 bbl, \$5@6 crt; strawberries, \$45@50c bx; pineapples, \$4@6 crt.

Apples—Baldwins, fancy, \$4.50@5; grade A, \$4@4.50; ungraded, \$2.50@3.50; Northern Spy, \$2.50@4; russets, \$2.50@3.50; greenings, \$2.50@4; odd varieties, \$2.50@3.50; bux \$1@2; western box apples, \$1.50@3.

Sugar—American Refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 7.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PRICE RANGE OF
ACTIVE STOCKS

General Upward Tendency in
Prices Characterizes Trading
on the Exchanges Last Week
—Rail Issues Are Prominent

A broad price uplift on fair activity was witnessed in the securities markets last week. The three-day rest brought an accumulation of buying orders into the New York Exchange, and after some professional selling the upward movement was given impetus by strength in the rails that also pervaded the industrial share list by placing of Union Pacific on a 10 per cent annual dividend basis. Peace was the dominant note in the late trading. Prominent exceptions to the strong tone were General Motors, Peoples Gas and Pennsylvania Railroad shares. The first named, after approaching within five points of the record high, made 13 months ago, reacted more than 10 points.

The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended Feb. 16:

NEW YORK STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Am. Can.	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
Am. Car & Fdy.	74 1/2	72 1/2	74 1/2	1/2
Am. Oil	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	1/2
Am. Lined	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
Am. Lumber	62 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2	1/2
Am. Smelt.	83 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	1/2
Am. T. & T.	106 1/2	104 1/2	106 1/2	1/2
Anacosta	64 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2	1/2
Atchafalaya	85 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2	1/2
At. & W. I.	120 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2	1/2
Bald. Loco.	72 1/2	70 1/2	72 1/2	1/2
Balt. & Ohio	52 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	1/2
Beth. Steel	78 1/2	76 1/2	78 1/2	1/2
Cent. Leather	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2	1/2
C. & M. S. P.	43 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2	1/2
Corn Prods.	35 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	1/2
Cum. Steel	62 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2	1/2
China Can.	124 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	1/2
Erie	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	1/2
Gen. Elec.	140 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2	1/2
Gen. Mfg.	140 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2	1/2
Gen. S. & O.	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
Incorporation	46 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2	1/2
Int. Nickel	29 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	1/2
Int. Paper	31 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/2	1/2
Kennecott	33 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	1/2
Mar. Marine	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
Mar. Mfg.	100 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	1/2
Midvale Steel	43 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2	1/2
Mo. Pacific	23 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/2	1/2
Nat. Lead	53 1/2	51 1/2	53 1/2	1/2
Nat. Steel	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2	1/2
N. Y. Central	83 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	1/2
N. Y. City	43 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2	1/2
Peoples Gas	50 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	1/2
Pitts. Coal	52 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	1/2
Pitts. & W. Va.	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
Rock. Cons.	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
Reading	72 1/2	70 1/2	72 1/2	1/2
Republic I. & S.	78 1/2	76 1/2	78 1/2	1/2
Royal Dutch	76 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2	1/2
Shenandoah	86 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	1/2
So. Pacific	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
So. Ry.	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
Studebaker	62 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2	1/2
Texas Co.	114 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2	1/2
Union Pac.	114 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2	1/2
U. S. Rubber	58 1/2	56 1/2	58 1/2	1/2
U. S. Steel	96 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2	1/2
Utah Copper	83 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	1/2
West. Md.	42 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2	1/2
Westing.	42 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2	1/2
Wills-Over	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	1/2

BOSTON STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Am. T. & T.	107 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	1/2
Am. Zinc	16 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	1/2
Am. Com. L.	14 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	1/2
At. & W. I.	120 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2	1/2
Booth Fish	26 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	1/2
Bos. & Me.	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
Cap. Range	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2	1/2
Davis Daily	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
East Butte	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Indian Creek	58 1/2	56 1/2	58 1/2	1/2
Mass. El. Pld.	124 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	1/2
North Butte	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	1/2
Pond Creek	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	1/2
Sup. & Boston	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1/2
Swift & Co.	131 1/2	129 1/2	131 1/2	1/2
U. S. Fruit	131 1/2	129 1/2	131 1/2	1/2
U. S. Shoe	42 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2	1/2
U. S. Smelting	46 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2	1/2
Ventura	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	1/2

REPORT ON SPANISH
TRADE WITH MOROCCO

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain.—The recent annual report made by the Spanish Consul at Mazagan to the Foreign Office in Madrid upon the character and extent of the Spanish trade in his district, makes rather dismal reading for those who continue to believe that Morocco may be a kind of gold mine for Spain in the future, from which she will get back more than ever she received from her old colonies. The high Spanish authorities continue to preach that Morocco is full of riches and that nothing could be easier than for Spain to acquire them, and without doubt there is good justification for this idea. But the Spanish people in general seem always to have their doubts about Morocco, and their pessimism has, perhaps, been to some extent engendered by the miserable manner in which the military campaigns have been carried on there, and by the small result the very great expenditure incurred. At the present time very little news about the Spanish zone is published in the Madrid newspapers, and many doubts are entertained. Some time since there was a considerable withdrawal of Spanish troops from the zone, but this withdrawal seems to have been to some extent for the sake of appearances, and to induce the people to believe that the state of things was good, while it now appears that new recruits have been sent out there in great numbers.

The report of the consul at Mazagan indicates the neglect of Morocco in general by the Spanish. He says that there is no justification for the way in which Spanish importations have fallen at a time when circumstances are so favorable for an extension of Spanish commerce in these parts. Sugar, soap, cloth goods, glass arti-

cles, hardware, cheap watches and clocks, salt, preserves, and materials of construction of all kinds are the things that are most readily acceptable in Morocco, and with which the most successful trade can be done. At the present time certain nations which used formerly to do a big trade with Morocco are cut off on account of the war, and here, the consul points out, as it has been urged before, is the grand opportunity for the merchants of Spain to step in and not only get the trade during the war, but to establish themselves that they will keep their customers afterward. The consul says that notwithstanding repeated appeals to Spanish traders, not merely in the early months of the war, but right down to the present time, not a single traveler or agent of a Spanish business house has been to Mazagan, not a single new importer has done business there, and letters of inquiry sent from Morocco to Spanish firms have not been answered. As a neutral, Spain has now advantages in trading with Morocco that are denied to other countries. In 1914 Great Britain, although a belligerent, raised herself to the position of chief importer into Morocco, and that position ought, in the future, to be held by Spain. The consul comes to the conclusion that a golden opportunity is being allowed to slip by, and that Spain will always regret it.

REAL ESTATE

The four-story brick house at 100 St. Mary's Street, Back Bay, has been sold by H. F. Ross Company, to William A. Davidson. The total assessment is \$39,000.

Title to the five-story brick building and 1958 square feet of land at 29 Worcester Street, South End, valued at \$16,900, has been sold by Maurice Roberts to Myer Berman, who has since reconveyed to Rebecca Shulman for investment.

A three-story brick dwelling and 1000 square feet of land at 20 Sawyer Street, South End, owned by Annie Levenson and taxed on \$2500, has been sold to Harry Berman.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

The Massachusetts Lime & Cement Company has taken title to the block of apartment houses at 59 to 65 Devon Street, Roxbury. There are 8915 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$29,100. Rose Steinberg was the grantor.

Joseph Rittenberg takes title to the large brick stable property at 382 and 384 Warren Street, together with 16,403 square feet of land, all taxed on \$36,000. The Charles J. Spiller estate is the grantor.

Harry Kohn et al., trustees have sold to Frank Sher, a frame building at 1 to 5 Woodrow avenue, Dorchester. The property is assessed on \$3600, and \$1100 of this amount is carried on the 2397 square feet of land.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Feb. 16, 1918:

Transactions	Mtgs.	Amount of Mtgs.
Feb. 11	37	\$100,412
Feb. 12	36	62,425
Feb. 13	42	42,308
Feb. 14	56	95,075
Feb. 15	51	161,256
Feb. 16	55	220,600
Totals	277	\$682,068
Same week in 1917	243	\$1,878,897
Same week in 1916	609	\$2,908,326
Wk end Feb. 9, 1918	94	322,678

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh groundfish arrivals at the South Boston fish pier today were: Str. Seal 70,000 pounds, Str. Tide 220,000, schooners Sylvania 82,000, Ingomar 86,500, Ruth and Margaret 67,200, Laverna 66,500, Imperator 78,200, Athena 7300, W. M. Goodspeed 4000, Gertrude De Costa 59,100, Natalie Hammond 63,000, Frances S. Grueby 91,000 and Genesta 44,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred weight, Haddock \$8@14.25, steak \$10.75@16, market cod \$8@14.25, pollock \$11@15.25 and cusk \$8.50@14.25.

Two trips of New Foundland herring were brought to Gloucester today on the schooners Regina, and T. N. Nicholson. The catches were not reported.

Tilfish was reported at New York today when the Mabel Bryson sold 12,000 pounds at 11 cents a pound ex vessel, a high figure.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Ref.	900	925
Buckeye	97	100
Illinois Pipe	190	195
Indiana Pipe Line	94	98
Ohio Oil	269	272
Prairie Pipe	288	293
South Penn.	229	235
Standard Oil, California	229	235
Indiana	310	315
Kentucky	310	315
New Jersey	553	558
New York	278	282
Ohio	410	425
Union Tank Line	85	87
Midwest Ref.	108	109

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 1/2, cables 4.76 1/2, 60-day bills nominally 4.71 1/2, and 90 days 4.70. Franc cables 5.70 1/2, checks 5.72 1/2. Lire 8.68 and 8.69. Swiss 4.46 and 4.48. Guilder 4.44 and 4.43. Pesetas 24.30 and 24.20. Rubles nominally 13 1/2 and 13. Stockholm 33 1/2 and 32 1/2.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Approximately two-thirds of the issue of bonds for the third Liberty Loan are already printed, it was announced today, by Director Wilmer of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

BIG GOVERNMENT
CLOTH DEMANDS

Order for 250,000,000 Yards in
View at a Price Below Present
Civilian Market—Mills Face
Virtual Federal Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Cotton goods manufacturers of Fall River were startled last week when cloth-purchasing authorities of the federal Government informed them that the Government wants 250,000,000 yards of a certain class of goods, for which it will pay 71 cents a pound, and no more than that. What this means to the mills is seen by the fact that these goods have been selling in the open market recently for anywhere from 85 to 94 cents a pound. The proposed price is only about five cents a pound higher than that for which the Government bought similar goods two months ago, although the mill men assert that manufacturing costs have risen greatly since then.

The manufacturers are not ready to take business on this basis without some consideration, and this large contract has not been closed. It looks to the mill men as though this is the beginning of a change in war-buying methods on cotton goods. It is understood that the Government has tried out these methods with some southern mills on cotton goods of a slightly different construction from print cloths, and it is common knowledge that the duck mills of the country have been practically under government control for some months, but on print cloths and other goods made in Fall River the Government has paid market prices, or very near to them, in its purchases to date.

The immediate result of the Government's negotiations for this large volume of goods is that civilian buyers raised their bids above previous top levels, only to find that Fall River mill men had been practically ordered by the Government not to commit any of their 36-inch or 32 1/2-inch looms until the Government needs had been satisfied. If supply and demand conditions are to prevail in the civilian trade, and Government prices are to be held down to an arbitrary level fixed by officials at Washington, mills which take Government business will be penalized in comparison with those that do not. Therefore, manufacturers are very much concerned as to how the Government business is to be distributed, not only among the mills in Fall River, but elsewhere in the country.

The cotton goods markets are very strong indeed. The combed yarn fabrics woven in this city have been slowly rising to higher levels in the last week in consequence of the continued broad demand. The manufacturers here have been able to obtain all the business that they were willing to take on contracts to run well into the middle of next summer. But even with the recent advances, combed goods are selling far below a parity with the carded yarn low count print cloth goods which the Government is considering buying heavily in Fall River, and New Bedford mills have continued to take more or less of this Fall River business during the last week.

The restlessness of the cotton mill operatives is shown by the demand of the Fall River unions that the manufacturers pay the workers for the time lost on account of the fuel shutdown. The manufacturers have not yet replied to this request. If prices of goods are held down by Government action a crisis may be avoided, but if they continue to rise in the coming spring, a request for an unusually large wage advance may be counted upon within the next two or three months.

The publication of the financial statements of the mills here, showing the earnings made in 1917, has resulted in a much broader demand for mill shares lately, and these securities have risen several points above their recent low levels. Possibilities of government price-fixing, labor restlessness, and coal shortage and fuel shutdowns are all disturbing to values of these stocks, but nevertheless the fundamental fact which is making for a rise in their value is that mill earnings are large and returns to stockholders in the form of dividends much above normal.

WAR EXPENDITURES
UNDER ESTIMATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—How the United States Government departments are spending money in the war emergency is disclosed in a financial statement by Secretary McAdoo, covering the first half of the fiscal year up to Jan. 1.

The military establishment expended \$1,762,000,000 in the six months, as compared with estimates of War Department heads that expenses for the entire year ending next June 30 would be \$8,790,000,000. Although the rate of expenditures consequently was far under the early estimates, the treasury statement shows the outlay is increasing rapidly, amounting to \$450,000,000 in December, as compared with \$387,000,000 the month before.

The navy expenditures were about equal to preliminary estimates, amounting to \$550,936,000 for the six months, as compared with the estimated \$966,150,000 for the year.

LONDON MONEY IS
LESS PLENTIFUL

Collection of Income Tax and Activity of Tank Campaign Are
Chiefly Responsible—Cause
for Silver Price Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—During the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26, money has been less plentiful, the collection of income tax and the activity of the tank campaign being mainly responsible. Beyond, however, the stiffening of rates for overnight accommodation quotations are quite unmoved with a general steadiness in tone.

The market has been keenly interested in the pourparlers which have been afoot concerning the settlement of the Russian treasury bills which fall due for repayment on Jan. 28. On Monday at a meeting of representatives of treasury bill holders a committee was formed for the purpose of laying certain features of the affair before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but when he received them at the end of the week he was unable to meet their request for any further concessions beyond what had already been announced.

There was, for a while, an idea prevalent that the further sale of treasury bills over the counter at the Bank of England would be suspended and rates accordingly become weaker.

The position of the Bank of England remains relatively unchanged, as is seen from Wednesday's usual statement. The circulation registers a contraction of £102,000 and the bullion is £147,000 to the good, so that there is an increase in the reserve of £249,000. "Other securities" advanced £2,935,000 and "public deposits" £2,851,000. The ratio of reserve to liabilities is slightly lower at 19.33 per cent.

The revenue has come in extraordinarily well. Only twice before has last Saturday's total been surpassed, and that was during February a year ago. The aggregate for last week, that is, Saturday, Jan. 19, amounts to £23,982,000 of which £12,976,000 came in from income tax collections. At the same time expenditure was heavy, not less than £58,369,000 going out of the treasury. The difference was mainly met as usual by borrowings, only £1,031,000 being taken from the cash balances. Sales of National War Bonds produced the large sum of £26,145,000, while War Savings Certificates yielded £2,600,000. The issue of other debt amounted to £13,451,000. On the other hand £1,402,000 of war loans stock and exchequer bonds were retired and £1,000,000 was transferred to the war loan depreciation fund, which makes over £27,000,000 thus allocated up to the present. There is a decline of £1,500,000 of ways and means advances and of £5,602,000 of treasury bills.

The price of silver has steadily fallen throughout the week and finished yesterday at 43 1/2 d. as against 44 1/2 d. one week seven days ago. The lower China exchanges and a smaller trade and continental demand is said to be mainly responsible for the decline, though the possibility of the United States releasing some of its holding of silver has loomed largely in the market's calculations.

On the Royal Exchange the Scandinavian rates and Holland have moved against London. Spain shows a slight improvement and so does the Swiss quotation. The Italian lira has further depreciated and the Petrograd rate is purely nominal.

Business on the stock exchange is still dwindling in volume, but as the war bond campaign is responsible for the diversion of funds that in the ordinary way would find their way to the stock exchange members accept the situation philosophically. The mining share markets and also the rubber share section have also shown marked heaviness. The weakness of the price for rubber commodity has also added the weakness of the share price.

INTEREST RATE ON
NEW LIBERTY LOAN

Opinion Held That Next Issue
Will Bear 4 1/2 Per Cent, Al-
though Nothing Definite Is
Known as to the Details

Although there is nothing resembling unanimity of expert opinion on the subject, bankers who have been closely identified with the flotation of the 3 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent Liberty Loans look for a 4 1/2 per cent rate on the next issue. It is said that a 4 per cent bond at par to be paid off at maturity at a premium will not be attempted. That proposal has come from responsible quarters, but treasury officials have no thought of adopting the plan.

It has been accepted as almost an inevitable concomitant of a 4 1/2 per cent loan that the general bond market will undergo further readjustment downward. This view may be entirely erroneous. With the 4 per cent Liberty bonds under 95 the credit of the United States Government is established on a 4.35 per cent basis for the 25-year maturity, while the basis is 4.65 per cent if the bonds are called at the end of 10 years. In other words, the bond market already is adjusted almost to a 4 1/2 per cent basis for government credit.

If there were substantial assurance that the next loan would be 4 1/2 per cent and that the present 4s would be convertible into it, there is no doubt that the 4s would give a better account of themselves marketwise. This may explain Friday's rise in the 4s from 94.70 to 96.12. But even if the rate is 4 1/2 per cent the 4s are convertible into the new issue only in the event that it runs more than five years. In a sense the Government is under a moral obligation, if it issues a 4 1/2 per cent bond, to fix the maturity so that the 4s may be converted. Certainly, however, is lacking. But assuming, for example, that the next loan is a 10-year 4 1/2 per cent issue, a price of under 95 for the 4s is equivalent to under 95 for the 4 1/2s, or about a 5.15 per cent income basis. The maturity of 90-day loans made to finance subscriptions to the 4s partly explains recent pressure on this issue, which touched 94.70 Thursday.

It is easy to believe that a 4 1/2 per cent Government bond will have an unfavorable effect upon the war savings certificate campaign unless the interest return on the war stamp is increased. In England the interest rate on the war savings certificates was purposely fixed at 1 per cent higher than the war bonds, but the rate of interest on the \$2,000,000,000 issue now being placed in the United States, in a campaign to last throughout 1918, is 4 per cent, or the same as the last Liberty Loan and probably less than the rate of the next one.

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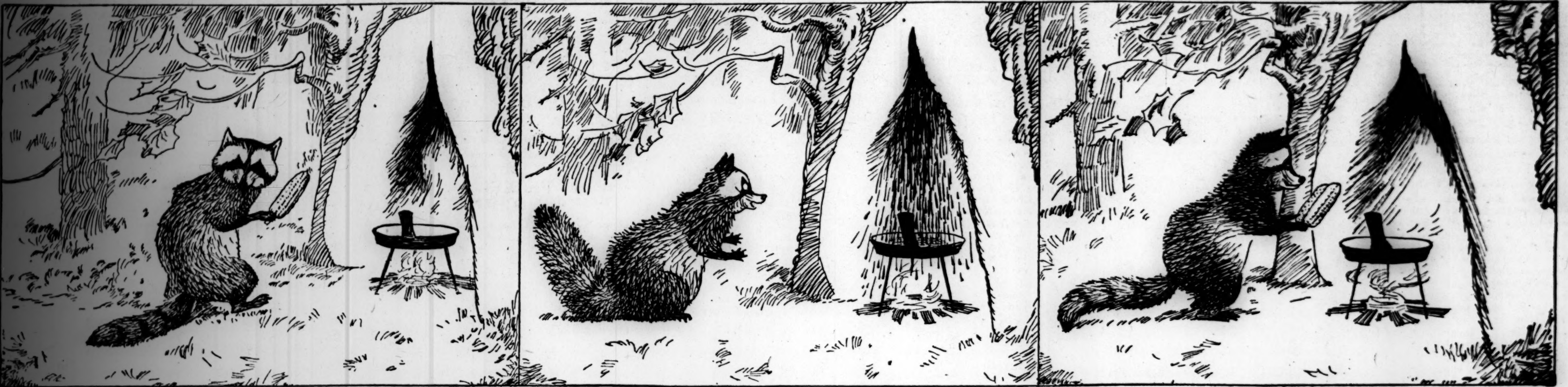
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

There's a Reason Why the Raccoon Always Washes His Food Before He Eats It



There is a reason for everything. There is a reason why the crow is black and why the jay is blue. There is a reason why the piggy's tail is short and curly and why the kangaroo's is long and strong and why the bear's tail just isn't. There's a reason for the red badge on the black-bird's wing, for the whoop of the whooping crane, for the smile of the crocodile and for ever so many other things. Nobody knows the reason, but everybody knows perfectly well that there is a reason.

So, of course, there is a reason why

the raccoon always washes his food before he eats it. The raccoon himself never told anybody why, but downy owl related the story fully to our Mr. Grasshopper, and what downy owl says will have to be accepted, for he is a part of the story.

One morning the raccoon decided to have some green corn for breakfast. There is nothing in the whole world that the raccoon likes better than green corn. He built a fire in the fireplace. The fireplace, you must know, was in a hollow tree. The hollow in the tree went all the way up

and was open at the top. It carried away the smoke, just like a chimney. The raccoon filled the skillet with water and put it over the fire to get hot, then selected a plump ear and when the water was boiling, put in the ear to cook. Then the strangest thing happened. A shower of dirt, soot and crumpled old wood came down the chimney and landed in the skillet.

The raccoon was quite upset at this unexpected occurrence, but, being of a cheerful disposition, he emptied out the dirty water, threw away the corn and put on fresh water into

which, as soon as it was nicely boiling, he put another ear of corn. Then he sat down to watch and wait, with his mouth watering. But soon another shower of dirt came down the chimney and spoiled the second ear, also. Raccoon was sorely tried at this, for he was growing hungrier and, besides, he only had two more ears of corn. However, as soon as he had some more water boiling nicely, he put both ears of corn into it and began to feel cheerful again. By and by the corn was cooked and raccoon, thinking all the time how good it was

going to taste, went to take it off the fire. It was just at this point that downy owl entered the story, coming into it by way of the chimney. For downy owl had living apartments at the other end of that hole and he was at home. When the smoke began to come up, he just naturally wriggled about and loosed the shower of dirt which spoiled raccoon's first ear of corn. When more smoke kept coming, he wriggled more and sent down more dirt and, finally, losing his balance completely in the smoke which

poured upward, he slipped down the chimney and, landing plump in the skillet, shot out into the daylight a wet, dirty and indignant owl.

The raccoon also was indignant. "What do you mean," he cried as soon as he could speak, "tumbling down the chimney this way and spoiling another gentleman's breakfast?"

"What do you mean," screamed the owl, "building a fire this way and spoiling another gentleman's nap?" There appeared to be no answer whatever to either of these questions,

so the owl and the raccoon sat staring at each other.

"I merely dropped in for breakfast," said the owl, finally.

"You mean you dropped into the breakfast," corrected the raccoon, looking at the scattered ears of corn. "Raccoon," said the owl, "there's a brook close by. Take the corn down and wash it off. Then your breakfast will be as good as ever."

And that was just what the raccoon did and, according to downy owl, that's why he has been washing his food before eating it ever since.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Beginning of London

I have told you about Britain, writes Alice Corkran, in "The Dawn of British History," its woods, its rivers, its legends and its inhabitants, and now I must tell you about London, where now all the world congregates; whose streets are well-nigh impassable for the crowds that jostle and daily assemble there, for the motor cars, the carriages, the omnibuses, and whose foundations are full of... turmoil as its surface. I must ask you to dismiss from your mind all thought of the great palaces, the luxurious houses, the noble buildings; to forget all these and think of London as an immense swamp.

The picture I would have you conjure up is of a waste moorland with an immense forest at its back, dreary and desolate in bad weather, in sunny weather full of water, of delightful flowers and reeds, of multitudes of birds with beautiful plumage—herons, ducks, swans, and a host of others, happy in the solitude and in the beauty of the place. We must think of the river undulating like a serpent, overflowing its natural banks, receiving tributaries till the site of London was nothing but a vast swamp. Fish in plenty were to be caught, salmon threw in it. Here and there were a few lake dwellings, for such, Sir Walter Besant tells us, was the beginning of our mighty city. Stretching far and wide at its back was the forest of Middlesex, a wood dim with shadows, the branches of the trees locked together, shutting out the sky, filling it with gloom even on sunny days. Through it roved the wild cattle, the wolves, the wild boars, the stags.

In the midst of that wonderful marsh was an island somewhat detached by a branch of the river, and rising a few feet above the rest. This was the Isle of Thorney—Thorney means Bramble. Later it came to be known as Westminster, and in it stands our beautiful abbey.

In other words, before the port of London came into existence, Thorney was a station with a great highway up and down, on which the whole trade of the island passed. It was thronged with those who went across the marsh, bringing their merchandise to sell at the Isle of Thanet and other places near the German Ocean. Every day there passed into Thorney or out of it long processions or caravans of merchants. Their goods, carried by slaves and on pack-horses, mainly consisted of tin, iron and skins. Their merchandise included, also, slaves and hunting dogs. Little by little there rose near Thorney a settlement for the reception of the caravans, to afford rest and refreshment to the travelers. Passing out of Thorney, the merchants found themselves face to face with a

mile of bog before they could reach higher ground. Nowhere in the whole of their journey (and they had dangers enough to face, dark woods to traverse, hills to climb, rivers to ford) was there anything so difficult as that awful slough that lay just outside Thorney. Their slaves made repeated attempts to escape; their merchandise sank into the mud; they counted themselves happy to keep a part even of what they had brought.

One day the idea occurred to an unknown person to build a causeway across the slough, and this causeway contributed greatly to the facility of the passage over the swamp. It was the one thing needed for the development of the place.

But London was reserved for higher destinies; its river was to be the queen of rivers, its port was to be a place of assemblage for ships of every nation. Mystery enshrouds the long years that elapsed between the time when the first hunters settled in the spot where the Wall brook empties its waters into the Thames, and the time when ships from across the sea came to discharge their cargoes from Gaul and other countries. We do not know how the port began. We know only that its name was Lyn-din, the lake fortress, and that traders from the Continent, Phoenicians, Germans, Gauls, came for tin and for slaves. We must remember, however, that trade could only be carried on during the summer months of July and August, that the sailing of the ships was entirely stopped during the winter, the early spring and late autumn. Throughout those months the markets were deserted; moorland and marsh had it all their own way.

The imports and exports had to be brought to the port by a certain time. Booths and shops were built on either side of the Wall brook and foreign imports were there exchanged for the goods brought by the British traders. The ships were emptied and filled again, they sailed away, the caravans started on their journeys home, the activity was over. As Sir Walter Besant says, the trade of London was an annual fair held in the months of July and August. During the other months, London was nothing more than the home of humble folk who fished the waters and hunted in the forest. But, as the years went on, London grew, the port of Lyn-din added temples to heathen gods, added markets to those which already existed. The curtain lifts a little and we catch a glimpse of King Lud. He not only repaired the city, but he added to its buildings, and he called it after his own name, Cair-Lud, which means Lud's town. He built a strong gate in the west part of the city and its site is still called after him, Ludgate.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Dorothy was a big girl—such a big girl that she could read and write and even do long division in arithmetic. As for the alphabet, she would have laughed if you had asked her to say it. It was so easy, and she would probably have recited it so fast you couldn't have told one letter from another. But here was little Brother who did not know his letters, so Dorothy had volunteered to teach him, and if you had happened to be in the nursery one afternoon, you would have heard Dorothy say, over and over again, "A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Say that, Teddy dear."

Then Teddy's little voice would answer, "A, B, C, D, E, F, G." "But you left out E, F, G, Teddy. Do it again now, A, B, C, D, E, F, G." Dorothy was very patient, more patient than little Brother, for he soon tired of this new game and, finally, Dorothy was forced to let him run off. She sat there for some time, in front of the fire, with Teddy's blocks all around her and the alphabet still echoing in her ears. All at once she said to herself, "I don't really see what good the alphabet is, anyway. I've never used it a single time that I can remember. I wonder why we have to learn it in school."

To Dorothy's intense surprise, the letter blocks, all twenty-six of them, fell into line and replied, as one man, to her question: "We're a treasure, Miss Dorothy, a regular treasure. When you've learned us, there are few secrets you cannot guess and few riches you cannot enjoy."

"Why, what do you mean?" asked Dorothy. "And would one of you mind speaking to me alone? When you all talk at once, it is somewhat distracting."

At that, A stepped forward as spokesman for the alphabet. "We mean just what we said, Miss Dorothy. The alphabet contains innumerable treasures. Suppose we show you some of them." A whispered something to the line of letters, and instantly there sprang out several blocks which arranged themselves side by side, and Dorothy's astonished eyes read—Roses.

"Doesn't that mean something to you?" said Mr. A.

"I should say it does. I can see all our California roses, hundreds and hundreds of them, pink and red and yellow and white. Please show me more of your treasures, letter blocks."

Again Mr. A. whispered his command. Out came the blocks and Dorothy read—Seashore. "Oh, I can see our lovely beach, with Teddy and Mother and Daddy, and all the waves rolling in, and we are having such a good time."

"Why, you make me think of Miss Alcott's dear book, and of Meg and Jo and Beth and Amy and all the rest." "No doubt, your Mother told you about those girls, Miss Dorothy," said Mr. A.

"No, indeed, I read about them, of course."

"Oh, you read about them. May I ask what the pages of your book were made up of?"

"Now, I see what you mean, you funny letters. How silly I was not to see before. Books are all made up of you, aren't they? Every page is covered with the alphabet, only the letters are all mixed up every way."

"Yes, the letters are mixed up, but we have to follow a few rules, you know. For instance, what does this say?" Out stepped some blocks and Dorothy saw—"Xmllrs."

"That's not a word," she said, laughing. "I can't say it."

"Why not?" asked Mr. A. "Do you know?"

"No, I don't believe I do. Will you tell me?"

"Did you ever hear of vowels and consonants, Miss Dorothy?"

"Oh, yes, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y, are vowels. All the other letters are consonants. I learned that at school, but I really don't know what it means. Won't you tell me?"

"Well, you see, the vowels," said Mr. A, "are the letters that really talk. The consonants can't say anything when they are all alone, but if they stand near a vowel, they'll show you how that is."

Mr. A called for B and G to stand together. "Do they say anything, Miss Dorothy?"

"No, Mr. A, not a thing."

"Well, now look." Mr. A stepped in between them and Dorothy read B-A-G, bag.

"Oh, now I see. The consonants need the vowels to make words."

"Yes, look at this," said Mr. A. E took its place between B and G, and Dorothy spelled B-E-G, beg. Then out came I, changed places with E, and she read B-I-G, big. She was laughing now at this jolly game and when she looked again, she saw B-O-G, bog, and, finally, B-U-G, bug.

"Oh, Mr. A, what a funny game! To think I should have thought you letters weren't important! Tell me more of the interesting things you can do."

Interesting things to say, too, but they will tell you themselves."

"There is still one thing that puzzles me," Dorothy said, addressing all the blocks, as they lay scattered in a heap on the floor. "When I look at you now, you're just a heap of mixed-up letters, and when you are in order in the alphabet, you don't mean a single thing. How is it that Mr. A made you do such wonderful things?"

"Why, don't you see, Miss Dorothy?" answered A. "I said 'roses,' and then we spelled it out for you. We letters are just meaningless things until someone puts us together, in such a way that we say something. Then we bring you all sorts of treasures in the shape of books. You see, letters and words are just symbols."

"Oh, thank you so much, letters; I've learned such a lot and I'll never say the alphabet is of no use again. Please tell me more about yourselves some other day."

"We will, Miss Dorothy," said the letters all together, and then they became silent again, for Teddy came running into the room and not another word could Dorothy coax them to say.

Collecting Bees' Wax

Michael Faraday's lecture on the chemical composition of a candle remains one of our tiny classics, says the Little Paper, London, but even Faraday did not exhaust all the wonder of a candle. There is a firm in London whose business it is to collect bees' wax for making the candles which stand on the altars of the Russian churches. Now, that, on the face of it, does not seem a very difficult thing, but it is—astonishingly difficult. There is an Englishman constantly traveling in search of pure beeswax for Russia. This year he has been to Egypt and back for wax. A London tribunal has given him exemption to allow him to go to India to fetch more. Only by these journeys, it seems, can a sufficient supply of the precious product of bees be obtained.

Willie o' Wink

Young Willie o' Wink, now what do you think? He lighted the candles, pretty and pink. He made the eyes of the lantern dance. He helped the flames in the fireplace prance. He was in and out with a blaze and a blink. For a spry little match was Willie o' Wink.

—Martha B. Banks in St. Nicholas.

The Processes of Printing Negatives

Every photographer of any experience at all knows that, by a choice of printing-methods, he can get bright prints full of contrast or soft delicate ones at will from the same negative, and this power is a valuable one, in view of the difficulty to determine precisely how far to carry development of the negative in each particular case. We may have exposed and developed correctly, according to the generally accepted ideas of what is correct; but we may then find that one such negative is more effective when printed to give contrast, whereas another calls for a printing process of just the opposite kind to meet technical and artistic requirements.

In the last 20 or 30 years, there has been a gradual alteration in the character of the negatives produced, the tendency being all the time to make negatives softer and softer, writes R. Child Bayley in Photography. Many a photographer doing first-rate work today simply could not make a good print from the kind of negative in vogue a generation ago, whereas the modern negative to the oldtime photographer would seem hopelessly weak and flat. Some of this must be put down to a gradually increasing estimation of delicacy and softness in our pictures; but this accounts for only a little of it. Some of the old albumenized-paper prints were beautifully delicate and harmonious. The greater part of the change is due to the introduction of printing processes that require soft negatives. Some of the special-development papers which have been introduced in the last few years for professional use, need negatives specially made to suit them in this respect, if the full capacity of the paper is to be brought out.

The amateur today makes use chiefly of three processes only—printing on paper, gaslight, and rapid bromide paper. A negative of full contrast is what is required for printing on paper, whether of the self-toning or of the separately-toned kind. Failing that, rapid bromide paper can be used for contact-printing, or one of the special gaslight papers made to give soft results, the so-called "portrait" papers. For softer negatives still, the ordinary gaslight paper can be used, whereas special gaslight papers are made which will give quite bright results from negatives which are too thin to give presentable pictures in any other way whatever.

To get the best result out of all one's negatives, even if these do not include any that are excessively harsh, or thin, more than one paper must be used; and it is well to recognize this, and if any packet is found to give specially bright or specially flat pic-

tures, not to use it indiscriminately, but to keep it for use when one or another quality is needed.

It is not recognized as generally as it might be that, even with the same brand of printing-paper, different batches differ very decidedly in the character of the gradation which they yield, and these differences have become more noticeable since war-conditions have compelled manufacturers to find fresh sources of raw material. We put the following question the other day to one of the largest users of bromide paper in this country: "Which brand of bromide paper, in your experience, gives the strongest contrasts and which the weakest?"

His reply was to the effect that he could not say that any one brand could bear either description; but that certain samples of certain brands had possessed such a distinction, and that when he found a paper which gave unusual contrast or unusual softness, he put some of that particular batch aside for special work. But it was not safe to assume that any other batch of the same paper would necessarily have the same characteristics. The makers themselves recognize these differences, and we may be quite sure that they are alive to the importance of keeping them down to the minimum, in the interest of the reputation of their product for uniformity.

It is not only in the choice of the medium itself that we can control the gradation in the print: there is its treatment to be considered. The character and strength of the light by which contact-printing is done have an important influence on the result. A very thin negative, for example, will give a much more brilliant print if the exposure is made to a feeble light than to a strong one, and using the same illuminant and the same paper, a greater degree of contrast is got by using an enlarging-lantern than by contact-printing. There are also special methods to get soft prints from harsh negatives, such as the Sterry process, whereas soft negatives can be made to give strong prints by first making the print, fixing and washing it, and then bleaching it, as if it were to be sulphide-toned, and then redeveloping it. In that case, a second fixing is not required.

On the whole, such processes are not of much use: it is simpler and more satisfactory to rely upon two or three different qualities of a development-paper, and to aim at getting all our negatives well within the range of such stock as we possess. In that way we can be sure of doing the best in each case, and doing it without much waste of either time or materials in experimenting, which these special processes generally involve.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART. AND
COMMON SENSE

One morning Reginald Allgood received a disturbing letter. It did not actually change his life, it added immensely, in the course of time, to the interest of his days. Certainly, at first, the letter disturbed him, but aesthetic disturbance is healthy for young business men.

The letter was written by his Aunt Mathilda, a resolute dame, to whom the food-production problem had become an obsession. Her obsession began with a statement that she read in a report issued by the British Minister of Agriculture; it roused her indignation; it rushed her to peremptory measures. This was the statement—"Great Britain raises from the land £4 per acre, to Germany's £8 per acre."

Aunt Mathilda is quick on the trigger. Immediately she determined to give up her town house, and retire to her country place, where she would cultivate her land by the latest methods, and instruct her poorer neighbors how to follow her example. She wanted no divided interests: she brushed away her town house as if it had been a crumb on her early-Victorian mahogany table—in a word she presented the house, or, rather, the lease, with 19 years to run, and the contents of the house to her nephew.

"Do with it what you like," she wrote. "I stipulate only that you live in it, and that you remember the word 'efficiency.' The German method of getting double from the land should apply to everything else in life, even to housekeeping, furniture and decoration. Be efficient and fearless, and be yourself."

So it fell out that Reginald Allgood, that promising young business man, found himself one morning the owner of an eligible house crowded with "things." Externally it is quite nice; it is furnished with a balcony, and in front of it is a trim garden. On either side ar skyscraper buildings, between which Aunt Mathilda's house squeezes as if forgotten; but the fact is that wise Aunt Mathilda had bought a long lease years ago, and fussy real estate gentlemen have long given up trying to bamboozle the astute lady.

Thus the exterior of the choice house, as the bright estate agents described it, but the inside was appalling. Aunt Mathilda had no taste, neither had her mother, nor the grandmother from whom she had acquired much of the furniture and the terrible wall decorations, including an atrocious sampler, and two pictures made of Berlin wool. In the center of the mantelpiece was a glass case containing wax fruit, and at either end a "Widow and Dog" and a "John Wesley Preaching," in china.

Now Reginald had rather a cultivated art taste; when learning banking in London he had attended lectures at the Polytechnic Craft School. He sat in the L-shaped living room of his new possession and despair settled upon him. It was beyond his power to do anything to ameliorate the horrible muddle of those two L-shaped rooms, one opening into the other. He thought and thought; he gasped and gasped. Finally he called upon the Stranger and carried him off to Aunt Mathilda's unbearable White Elephant.

They sat together in the L-shaped room. Presently the Stranger said—"Is the rest of the house like this?" "Worse."

"Then there is only one thing to do. The contents of this dwelling must be scrapped—sold, stored, burned—which ever you like! Three-quarters of the world suffer, without knowing it, from inherited positions. Sentiment urges them to fit in these failures of a past day with their own taste and requirements. It can't be done. A house should express the owner, not the owner's ancestors. Your aunt authorized you to 'be yourself.' Be that—be yourself."

"But I've got no art self." "Then I'll help you. Start today building up a common-sense, aesthetic self, not from books, but practically—deeds, not beautiful, windy words. But go slowly. Let the rest of the house remain for the present as it is. First clear out these two abominable rooms and learn from them before you scrap the whole of Aunt Mathilda's possessions."

"How shall I begin?" "Imagine these two rooms bare, fresh and clean. Their shape is not bad. They can be made delightful. But remember they have to be you; they must reflect you, your taste, habits, ideas of comfort or asceticism. When merchants tell you that you must buy this or that because it is the rage, flee from that shop. You must express yourself in colors, in curtains, in furniture, in lighting, in pictures. If you dislike lacquer, plushy fabrics, and extending bookcases, avoid them as you would evil; if you hate rugs that slip about on shiny floors, insist on having a carpet or druzet right up to the walls; if you loathe curtains because they impede the glorious light of day, have your windows bare—never mind what other people think or do. Learn what you like. It's not an easy task, but it grows more fascinating each week. Be yourself!"

Bewildered, but not unhappy, Reginald gazed at the Stranger. "It would be awfully decent of you," he said, "if you would tell me what you would do with these two rooms." The Stranger succumbed. The right man or woman can turn him round on the finger.

the foundation white. Half-open roses among white pinks are delicious both to the scent and the sight."

"White and pink! Your white walls and little pictures of which the dominant notes are shades of rose and pink. You cannot afford pictures. Who can? Why not collect colored etchings, colored monotypes and colored lithographs, always choosing those in which rose and pink predominate. Have a picture-rail molding made four feet from the cornice and see the pictures in the mind's eye, hanging there. Visualize everything before you begin, for the owner of a house should do his spade work, fully and completely, before he calls in architect, builder and decorator."

"Leave nothing to chance. Start a notebook, take measurements, have everything clear in your mind. Then before the painting is done, settle on the lighting. Arrange where you will sit and lounge. Choose your own lamps, and determine where they are to hang or stand. Consult catalogues, visit shops, for these two rooms have to be, for better or worse, your life."

Reject, refuse, and you will find that your taste improves every day. But you must work hard. Aesthetics are like law or a successful store—the prizes go to the competent. "Then the furniture! Go over these two rooms with a foot rule, measure everything and decide upon just the kind of tables, chairs, couches, fabrics, carpets or rugs that you want. I strongly advise you not to go with the herd, not to spend your money on sham antiques. Avoid everybody who offers you a period reconstruction room, whether it be sham Adam, sham Louis Seize or sham Sheraton. You are living in the Twentieth Century. Determine that you will have in these rooms only things that have been made in the Twentieth Century. America for the Americans! Why not?"

"Where can I buy Twentieth Century American furniture and fabrics?" asked the perplexed Reginald.

"Ah, that's the difficulty. The museums won't help you, neither will the shops, so far as I know. The museums are art galleries for rich men. The crying need is for a poor man's museum—a craft museum, which would contain specimens of the objects that a poor man (we are almost all poor) needs in his home. Why should not prizes be given for the best chair, table, couch, electric lamp, as prizes are given for pictures? Why should not these prize pieces of furniture be collected in a poor man's museum as fine pictures are collected in rich men's museums? If this were done, my dear Reginald, you would have an opportunity of forming your taste. Twentieth Century furniture. This poor man's museum should have a double series of 'Rooms for a Modern House: (1) As They Should Be; (2) As They Should Not Be.'"

"Perhaps I can get some hints," said Reginald, "at the thirty-third exhibition of the Architectural League." The Stranger sadly shook his head—"It's worse than our arts and crafts exhibition in London; it's more arts and crafts; it's all for the rich man; it brims with period reconstruction rooms, fal-lals and the vanity of decorators. There is hardly an exhibit that appeals to the needs of modern life. Would you believe it, one of the exhibitors shows a copy of a frieze from Pergamum 180 B. C. as a mantle over a modern fireplace. Personally I would infinitely prefer the sketch model of Charles Cary Rumsey's frieze for Manhattan Bridge, shown recently at the Allies of Sculpture exhibition. Why go to Pergamum 180 B. C., when you can get just what you want in Manhattan 1918 A. D.? This craze for the past is becoming past bearing. It's sheer cowardice."

"We haven't got much farther with my furniture," said Reginald, ruefully. "There's only one way," replied the Stranger, "and that is the right way. Make up your mind exactly what furniture you want—size, form, wood—hand over your rough sketches to a clever architect to make the working designs, and then find some able carpenter to make the pieces. Don't hurry him, give him plenty of time, make him feel that he is an artist-craftsman, producing art—common-sense art. Let us begin at once! You take the foot rule and give me the notebook."

"What will Aunt Mathilda say?" remarked Reginald, after a happy hour of measuring, "when she sees how I have transformed her parlors?" "Say? Why, she'll be so proud of her nephew that she'll want to hand over to him her country place, too!"—Q. R.

AMERICAN WATER
COLOR SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Within the range of average appreciation, there is no more agreeably diversified open-door art show in town, during February, than the American Water Color Society's fifty-first annual exhibition, in the galleries of the National Arts Club, entrance No. 119 East Nineteenth Street. Practically, it is within the scope of modest financial means (the price being affixed to each picture title in the catalogue, and, in perhaps the majority of instances, being below \$100), as well as appealing to all tastes and comprehensions, barring the sensational. This does not mean that works of first-class distinction are lacking.

Hilda Belcher's Hudnut prize picture, "The Bouncing Baby," is easily one of the half-dozen best water colors in the assemblage, which number 310 in all; and two of the other five best are also figure pieces, "John" and "Ballopy," by this same accomplished artist. Miss Belcher's technique is a pure and unusually rich aquarelle, with a warmth and finish

not reinforced with body color like the majority of the things in this and all other water color exhibitions. Alice Schille, another aquarellist of note, contributes four of her brilliant, dashing impressions; and Florence Robinson shows a contrasted masterly method in her limpid-clear "Bridge on the Marine."

Edward Potthast's "Surf Bathing" is an admirable exploitation of the medium, in a line of subject in which he has achieved many successes. Charles Gruppe, in "The Road to Noordwyk," works conservatively, in the Dutch tradition of Mauve, as does also A. T. Van Laer, in a "Fisherman's House, Long Island." Sydney Dale Shaw, last year prize winner, gives a free and picturesque version of the architectural tower-mass, "Westward from Bryant Park," but entirely misses the local feeling in a misguided effort to make New York skyscrapers look like the rusty-red old Belfry of Bruges, Belgium. Herman Schladermundt's delicately wrought facade of the Contarini Palace, Venice, clearly expresses a poetic vision. Haley Lever's always marked individuality of style does not prevent his discriminating characterization of localities so widely apart as in "Devonshire Landscape" and "Gloucester Boats."

Whilst lingering with justifiable partiality in the pure aquarelle class, we must not fail to note that it includes at least three still-life pieces of quite exceptional charm without. These are: "L'Imitation de Jesus Christ" (a 1670 edition of Thomas à Kempis), by Claude Raguet Hirst; "Lucinda's Treasures," some quaint old household heirlooms, notably a child's embroidered sampler, wonderfully copied by the artist as to texture, by John William Fenton; and one lonely "Rose," lovely as a piano morceau by MacDowell, contributed by May Fairchild.

Three artists of academic reputation who can do their respective specialties in water color—that is to say, gouache or impasto—so that you are scarcely able to distinguish them from the familiar oils, are Walter Palmer, snow-and-sunlight painter; Edward Volkert, cattle-and-landscape lover; and Edward Dufer, idyllic of nymphs and summer streams. Of course it is perfectly legitimate to make one medium give effects belonging essentially to another. Still, it is not altogether consistent with a sensitive appreciation.

As a matter of fact, many, perhaps a majority of those present, including some of the very ablest, put their good work into this form of technical camouflage. George Elmer Browne is one. Another is Jane Peterson, who has seldom appeared to better advantage than in her versatile showing here of half-a-dozen subjects, among which are a well-imposed group of "Ballet Girls," "Sighting a Submarine," and a radiant glimpse of "Bernadine Murphy" at work sketching under a big yellow umbrella in the golden outdoors somewhere in California.

THE ART OF
WOOD ENGRAVING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is a great deal to cause reflection in the collection of woodcuts by Mr. Timothy Cole, after the great English painters, which is at present being exhibited at the Greaterex Galleries. This collection is of rare quality and remarkable interest; it includes much that is of arresting importance; and it is exceptionally convincing as a display of admirable technical accomplishment. Reproductive engraving may or may not be artistically significant; sometimes it is a little too mechanical to have much value, at others there is a touch of inspiration in the engraver's work which enhances the beauty of the original painting transcribed by him and amplifies the artist's intention. Much depends upon the degree of the engraver's own artistic capacity and upon the sense of appropriateness which guides him in the management of the executive details of his craft.

In Mr. Cole, however, we have an engraver who is not only possessed of exquisite technical skill, but has, besides, the most sympathetic appreciation of the qualities that distinguish the works which he reproduces. He feels the spirit of the master he is considering and responds to it, and he allows this to direct the manner of his interpretation. In each of the engravings he exhibits—after painters so dissimilar in purpose as Turner, Reynolds, Constable, Gainsborough, Hogarth, Crome, Romney and Lawrence—he has grasped infallibly the essentials of style and the subtle characteristics of the various personalities; and in each case he has preserved, with perfect judgment, the sentiment of the picture before him. A brilliant artist himself and endowed with a strong individuality, he has no convenient mannerism which serves him in all the phases of his practice; rather is his individuality shown in the intelligence with which he studies the material of his art and suits himself to the demands it makes upon him.

But it is not only the capacity of Mr. Cole as an inspired interpreter of the achievement of the great masters of pictorial art that makes this exhibition so worthy of note, an additional interest comes from the fact that the particular form of practice he employs is wood engraving. This art, which less than half a century ago flourished exceedingly and was in high favor as an illustrative medium, is now almost extinct, and the men who give it any serious attention are few and far between. Yet it has a memorable record which entitles it to the most sincere respect, and the extent



"Justus Suttermans," by Van Dyck, at Boston Museum sale

of its services to the draftsman of a past generation could hardly be overestimated. Without its assistance a vast number of able artists would have been unable to make to the public the wide appeal by which their reputations were established; if it had not been available, a great amount of fine drawing, most valuable educationally and of the highest aesthetic importance, would never have been produced. The world owes to wood engraving a special debt of gratitude which ought to be frankly acknowledged.

Yet today this form of reproductive art is only kept in existence by the exertions of occasional enthusiasts, like Mr. Cole, who have the sense to recognize its virtues and the courage to use it for serious work. But for them it would have ceased long ago to count among the possible means of artistic expression, as it has already ceased to rank as a practicable process in book illustration. What has brought it so near to absolute effacement is the modern habit of doing things in a hurry and at the least possible cost. Wood engraving, it must be admitted, suffers from haste in execution, and some of its finer qualities are likely to be lost when the engraver has to work against time; it is not cheap, because, if it is to be well done, it must be entrusted to a man who has been specially trained and who expects to receive an adequate remuneration for his skill. Therefore, when measured by commercial standards, it is condemned as out of date and as unsuited to present-day needs.

That is why wood engraving has had to yield place to the process block, why an artistic method of preparing illustrations for the printer has been superseded by a device which is mainly mechanical. The process block is cheap, can be made quickly, and reproduces the original work with sufficient fidelity without necessarily requiring in its execution the services of a highly trained artist, and, on the whole, it is easier to print. But, compared with a piece of good wood engraving, the best process block is a dull thing, because it lacks just that hint of inspiration by which the engraver on wood justifies himself as an interpreter of the artist who has made the drawing or painted the picture chosen for reproduction—the inspiration which is conveyed from the artist to another. The process block is an undeniable convenience, a practical necessity, perhaps, in these times, but it can never take, as an artistic medium, the place occupied by the wood engraving.

Certainly no mechanical process could give results approaching those obtained from the wood block of Mr. Timothy Cole, such results as are seen, for instance, in his amazingly beautiful realizations of the subtleties of Turner's atmosphere in "Dido Building Carthage," and "The Fighting Temeraire," or his magnificent representations of Constable's "Country Lane" and Crome's "Moushold Heath." Things like these are not mere reproductions of pictures or mechanically faithful imitations of paintings by certain men; they are translations from one art into another, translations in which the idiom of the master of engraving replaces the idiom of the master of painting, and which, by not being too literal, express with grace and distinction the meaning of the painter's effort. They are felt as well as seen, and the feeling in them gives a double significance to their exquisite technical quality. All, indeed, that could ever be claimed for wood engraving as one of the forms of art is to be found in Mr. Cole's work; all that is best in its tradition he has preserved and put in evidence, and to this tradition he has added something of his own. If he leaves no successor, to him will be credited the honor of having revived a passing art and of having made its last days more glorious than even the period of its fullest vitality.

BOSTON MUSEUM
PRINT SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A print sale of extraordinary range and quality is scheduled at Anderson's, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Feb. 19 and 20. The prints to be disposed of at these two sessions, and which are now on exhibition, consist of duplicates to the number of 429, from the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, including engravings, etchings, woodcuts and lithographs representing the best work of great and little masters from Schongauer and Albrecht Dürer down to Timothy Cole and our contemporaneous color-etchers.

More than 5000 engravings and etchings have been acquired through purchase, gift or bequest, by the museum's well-organized and active department of prints, within the past five years. Among these were a certain number of duplicates, which the trustees have now decided to dispose of, wisely choosing the prestige and publicity of an open auction at Anderson's, rather than the secluded deliberation of private sale. Is now a good time to sell prints? That, of course, depends. Only actual figures can definitely answer the query in the present instance. But, potentially, any time is good when high quality and varied choice are offered; and for the very reason that the market is uncertain, surprises are in order.

Some tempting opportunities are in store, and not alone among the classic celebrities. These latter, however, are imposing. There are eight Rembrandts, including a second state of "Christ Driving the Money-Changeers from the Temple"; adequate representations of Bartolozzi, Marcantonio Raimondi, Cornelis Visscher, the Dutch engraver, and Hans Sebald Beham, the best known of the old German "little masters"; an excellent print of Van Dyck's "Justus Suttermans," and examples of Claude Lorrain, and the succeeding generations of landscape painter-etchers down to Corot, Jacques and Dupré of Barbizon, and to Lalanne and Jongkind; Meryon's weird architecture, and Daumier's mordant ironies, for example, "Charivari"; the splendid line-reproductions of paintings by the old masters, in which Raphael Morghen excelled; velvety tints from Lucas to Sartain; and, above all, a brave company of historic personages delineated by that master of pure engraving, the undisputed head of the French portrait school—Robert Nanteuil.

MAXWELL ARMFIELD
AND AUGUSTUS TACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maxwell Armfield, now exhibiting at the Arlington Galleries, is an interesting potentiality among the younger decorative artists of today, because he practically demonstrates his conviction that variations of technique have a direct bearing upon the expression of meaning and emotion. Tempera, for instance—the traditional Italian medium for mural painting, consisting of colors in powder mixed with yolk of eggs instead of oil—had more than a little to do with shaping the course of medieval art. Its chief limitation, which is a flat intensity of hue impracticable for atmospheric effects, makes it all the more adaptable to wall surfaces; and it presents a most agreeable level of translucency without the gummy shine of oil.

Portraits, genres, symbolical figures, landscapes and purely decorative panels are effectively treated in turn by Mr. Armfield, in moods varying

from the intellectual-realistic (such as the grain elevators of the Santa Fe Railroad in Kansas) to the positively dramatic or suppressed romantic (Telegraph Hill, San Francisco, for instance, with its tattered eucalyptus trees stark against a flaming tropical sunset, and the wind tearing in from the sea through the Golden Gate); but always with a purpose looking beyond the mere square of canvas on wall or easel. That purpose is to produce beautiful settings with representations of objects chosen, not as being either ugly or beautiful in themselves, but for their significance in thought or as symbols of the forces they show in operation.

Another modern painter who restlessly pursues an elusive ideal of technical expression and gracious practicability is Augustus Vincent Tack, showing 10 of his recent works at Kraushaar, 260 Fifth Avenue. He has passed through the broken-color phase, almost unscathed, though there are still a few chromatic barnacles on the hull of his Vladimir Simphovich portrait, the dominant canvas in this collection. It dominates in another sense, too. For Professor Simphovich is a connoisseur of Chinoiserie, in which direction Mr. Tack now ardently inclines—at least in so far as landscape is concerned. And this artist's unquestionable talent, leaning toward the mystic, finds congenial atmosphere in the misty mid-regions of Yuan and Ming. His "Crépuscule" is frankly Far Eastern. "Far and Near" is where a rapprochement is effected—the "Far" being ancient Chinese, the "Near" modern Turner, and the final result a landscape of unusual attraction. "Forgotten Poem" is a fairly successful attempt to put vers libre in paint. And by no means to be overlooked is the chaste half-nude, called "The Lotus," which shows what a colorist Mr. Tack can be when his penchant for experimentation lets his natural self have its say for a little spell.

THE IMPERIAL
WAR MUSEUM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A very fair idea of what will be the general character and appearance of the projected Imperial War Museum can be obtained from the exhibition of war relics and records which has just been opened in the galleries of the Royal Academy. The collection which has been brought together is made up of trophies, photographs and documents, lent by the committee of the Imperial War Museum, photographs provided by the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand authorities, and exhibits supplied by the Air Ministry, so that it provides a sort of summing up of what will presumably be the gathering housed later on in the permanent War Museum. Of course, even as a summary, it is incomplete in a number of important particulars, because naturally there are many objects destined for the national collection which are too large or unsuitable in other ways for a temporary exhibition, but as far as it goes it is decidedly instructive.

And decidedly it has a very real interest. All these relics and souvenirs from the battlefield, all these photographs of scenes in the fighting area, all these reminders of the achievements of the workers at home who have, by their labor, made possible the continuance of the struggle abroad, appeal vividly to a wide public. They are stirring illustrations of history in the making, visible and tangible evidences of what is being done in the war, and they help one to realize something of the suffering and endurance of our fighting men and something of the spirit in which all classes of the community have faced and accepted their responsibilities.

But it is in some degree open to question whether this interest will be maintained in years to come, whether, that is to say, future generations, for whom the war cannot have any personal significance, will find a collection of souvenirs and relics particularly impressive. To them the rusty guns, the tattered flags, the empty shell cases, and the fragments of ruined Zeppelins will be archaeological curiosities, rather than things with a vital meaning and intensely dramatic, as they are today. Such remains will scarcely enable them to reconstruct the incidents of the world war or to appreciate the vastness of the issues which were at stake in the second decade of the Twentieth Century; and these relics, no matter how great may be their historical associations, will hardly stir the imaginations of those whose chief idea of the experiences which the world is now undergoing will be derived from what they read in their lesson books.

Therefore, it is a matter of supreme importance that the Imperial War Museum should give not less attention to the art that is being inspired by the war than to the real and actual things of the type in evidence now in the Royal Academy galleries. The interest of art which has any spark of greatness in it is undying, and it has itself qualities of imagination, it will stimulate the imaginative perceptions of all people to whom it is presented. It reflects the spirit of the age in which it is produced, and its value to future generations comes especially from its power to record the sentiment of its period, and to indicate what were the conditions under which it flourished. If, for a permanent memorial of the war, it is desirable to preserve the wreckage of the battlefield and the implements used by the men and women who worked to earn victory for their country, it is certainly as desirable to collect the proofs which artists provide that the mentality of the nation suffered no deterioration in time of stress, and that its will to endure remained unshaken to the end.

It is true that there is a hint of an

art section in the exhibition at the academy—a few portraits of military leaders and some excellent drawings and sketches by artists who have been to the front are included—but in the museum that is to come this hint will have to be very largely developed, if art is to play its necessary part in the record of the war. There must be not only battle pictures and studies of scenes and incidents in the fighting area, but symbolical compositions to show how the thoughts of the artist were affected by the war, topical paintings illustrating those minor events which throw light upon the thought of the fighters and helpers, and, above all, pictures which will enable our descendants to understand how the home life was carried on during these years of trial and what was the sentiment of the civilized population under conditions which tested severely the national spirit.

There is a great opportunity for both painters and sculptors in the art section of the museum, and this opportunity ought to be offered to them in full measure. Its greatness has been already recognized in many parts of the Empire, in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, for instance, and for these dominions memorable pictorial collections are in process of formation. It would be a grievous mistake for the British Isles to be less appreciative.

Moreover, the educational value of art in this connection must not be forgotten, and its power to stimulate the thinking power of the people must be taken seriously into account. A collection of objects, even when these objects have notable associations, appeals mainly to the eye; a collection of works of art, which embody and visualize the artist's thoughts, makes its appeal essentially to the intelligence of those who look at it, and when in a museum good art is associated with the real things which are preserved as mementoes of the events which the art illustrates, the significance and meaning of the collection as a whole are vastly augmented. This is a point which no nation that is forming a war museum can afford to overlook, because, on it, turns the whole question of the permanent influence of that museum upon national character.

What art can do to find dignity amidst the squalor and repulsiveness of war is finely exemplified in the series of drawings, "Australia at War," which is being exhibited at the Leicester Galleries by Lieut. Will Dyson. These drawings, with their magnificent technical power, their intimacy of observation and strength of design, carry immediate conviction as executive achievements; but they impress even more by their revelation of the sympathy between the artist and his subjects.

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THE HOME FORUM

Permanent Peace

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE fact that the quality of permanence is now so commonly associated with the thought of peace, indicates that men are everywhere recognizing more clearly than ever before the spiritual nature of peace.

When Jesus the Christ bequeathed his peace to those who would follow him, he made it very clear that peace was antithetical to material sense. "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you," he said, "not as the world giveth, give I unto you." Although he thus spoke of peace as the Christian's permanent heritage, there never lived a man who was more incessantly engaged in warfare against all that opposes Spirit. He knew that there was no peace where the beliefs of material existence were active or lay concealed; and so this "Prince of Peace" exposed both the hidden and the obvious evils of belief in matter, and lived, as a consequence, in a constant struggle against materiality.

The fact that the world has never yet enjoyed permanent peace, and that twenty centuries after Christ Jesus' revelation of peace, war has been possible, makes it only too obvious that neither men nor nations have yet taken the footsteps which lead to the peace of God, the peace which he promised and demonstrated. Many years ago, while the world was apparently at peace, Mrs. Eddy wrote concerning the opposing forces of good and evil, "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." (Science and Health, p. 96.)

One of the many hopeful signs of the times is, therefore, that the uncovering of evil which had been hid-

den behind a smooth exterior, may indicate real progress in the direction of a permanent peace that shall be based upon a more common love of, and obedience to, divine Principle. Surely no one with the least glimmer of understanding can any longer think of the present world strife as a localized military affair; rather is it the great day in which each one has placed before him for his choice "life and good, and death and evil." The war has become literally every man's war until the supposititious power of evil is overthrown, and peace is declared on the side of Principle. There is at present a spurious call for peace going to and fro in the earth, a call which, if heeded, would have Truth make a covenant with evil. It is the suggestion of material sense, asking for a cessation of the struggle against evil before it is vanquished. This would be the peace which "the world giveth," and which has nothing in Truth. The man who has gained some understanding of divine Principle will not be deceived by the plea for a false peace; nor will he be frightened by the suggestion, which is only another form of the bid for false peace, that the war must necessarily be drawn out through years.

The peace of God, which is the only peace there is, will be reflected by nations when individuals everywhere, who comprise those nations, strive to overcome the belief in evil as power, just as Jesus the Christ overcame it through the understanding of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God. The evil belief of life and intelligence in matter is the common enemy of mankind; and this evil belief is overcome by knowing that man is the spir-

itual idea of God. This is why any individual who goes forth in the armies today, clinging to the ideal of life and peace as unfolded by Christ Jesus, must receive protection because of his understanding of Truth. Such a one sets his face ever toward the goal of victory and peace, because he desires through the power of God to subjugate unflinchingly the unreal claims of evil wherever they arise, and prove their nothingness. Of such as these Isaiah declared, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee."

Those who embark upon material warfare, believing in the might of evil, have departed from the divine idea, and they are engaged in a hopeless struggle, because evil has no Principle and there is nothing to support its claims. There is only one thing certain about evil, and that is that it will be exposed. Being exposed, it is on the way to destruction; and the destruction of evil is the sure way to permanent peace. Mrs. Eddy tells us: "Peace has no foothold on the false basis that evil should be concealed and that life and happiness should still attend it." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 209.)

Peace is the effect of righteousness; and righteousness is not demonstrated by yielding to the assumption of evil. There is no peace but by conquest of evil. This means that righteousness and peace have never rested upon the basis of belief of life and intelligence in matter. Life is God, and as this is understood, it is perceived also that man must be conceived of as spiritual idea, and not as material personality. This makes it clear that what Christendom is struggling against today is not certain groups of men or nations, but against false beliefs about Life and man.

The man who knows that God is his Life, knows that matter cannot take that Life away from him. Therefore he is not tempted to pause in the struggle against evil beliefs, because he knows that, in facing the claims of evil and destroying them, he is finding immortal Life. This is the love of good as divine Principle that brings to a man, though in the midst of ceaseless warfare, the protecting "peace of God, which passeth all understanding." It is a realization of the truth expressed by Mrs. Eddy where she says, on page 264 of Science and Health, "Spiritual living and blessedness are the only evidences, by which we can recognize true existence and feel the unspeakable peace which comes from an all-absorbing spiritual love."

The Brownings Write a Letter

Barni di Lucca, 6 Oct. 1857.

Dear Leigh Hunt:

(It is hard to write, but you bade me do so; yet I had better say "Master Hunt," as they used to call Webster or Ford.) A nine months' silence after such a letter as yours seems too strange even to you perhaps. So understand that you gave us more delight at once than we could bear, that was the beginning of the waiting to recover spirit and try and do one's feeling a little less injudicious. . . . and we are going away tomorrow, as I said. But I will try and get one, at least, of the joys I came to find here, and really write to you from this place, as I meant to do. "I— you know it is my wife that I write for,

though you entangle and distract either of us by the reverberations (so to speak) of pleasures over and above the pleasure you give us. I intend to say, that you praise that poem, and mix it up with praise of her very self, and then give it to me directly, and then give it to her with the pride you have just given me, and then it somehow comes back to me increased so far, till the effect is just as you probably intended. I wish my wife may know you more; I wish you may see and know her more, but you cannot live by her eleven years, as I have done—or yes, what cannot you do, being the man, the poet you are? This last word, I dare think, I have a right to say; I have always venerated you as a poet; I believe your poetry to be sure of its eventual reward; to other people, not unlikely, may feel like me, that there has been no need of getting into feverish haste to cry out on what is; yet you, who wrote it, can leave it and look at other poetry, and speak so of it, how well of you!

I am still too near the production of "Aurora Leigh" to be quite able to see it all; my wife used to write it, and lay it down to hear our child spell, or when a visitor came—it was thrust under the cushion then. At Paris, a year ago last March, she gave me the first six books to read, I having never seen a line before. She then wrote the rest, and transcribed them in London, where I read them also. I wish, in one sense, that I had written and she had read it. . . .

I think I will ask my wife to say a word or two so I shall be sure that you forgive. Now let my wife say the remainder. All I have wished to do—know how little likely it was that I should succeed in that—was to assure you of my pride and affectionate gratitude.—God bless you ever, R. B.

Dear friend, I will say; for I feel it must be something as good as friendship that can forgive and understand this silence, so much like the veriest human kind of ingratitude. . . . Poor "Aurora," that you were so more than kind to (oh, how can I think of it?), has been steeped in tears, and some of them of a very bitter sort. Your letter was addressed to my husband, you knowing by your delicate true instinct where your praise would give most pleasure. . . . Our darling precious child. . . . I am more proud of than twenty "Auroras," even after Leigh Hunt has praised them. He is eight years old, has never been "crammed," but reads English, Italian, French, German, and plays the piano—then, is the sweetest child! sweeter than he looks. . . . Let me be ever affectionately yours, —Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

To the Forest

O Forest, dim mysterious rustling Forest. . . .

I love to watch thee in the leafy twilight Working in silent patience at the seasons, With unscen, unheard forces, old in Nature; Or hear the living harp, O lyric Forest, With which thou hast enchanted generations. In tones now weird, now joyous or triumphant.

The Winds sweep by, blind Servants of the Seasons, Carressing all the lightest things in Nature.— The heathers, ferns, and hairbells of the forest— . . . Oh, there is nothing . . . Save Ocean, half so thrilling as the Forest, So full of charm, . . . Ineffable in sunshine and in twilight, Inscrutable in all its wondrous seasons.

—Eugene Lee-Hamilton.



Villefranche

Here and there along the French Riviera there are still to be found remnants and survivals of the former fishing villages and coastal towns which have not yet disappeared before the advancing tide of huge hotels, gorgeous villas and all the other more or less palatial buildings erected

in recent years for the accommodation and the pleasure of winter visitors. There are many people to whom these survivals, together with the little hill villages a few miles inland, constitute the chief attraction of that famous region, in addition to, of course, and apart from the beau-

ties of sea and coast line and mountain ranges, which it is happily beyond the power of the enterprising builder to alter, or the glories of the southern flowers and sunshine. The old waterside houses of these Riviera villages have a good deal in common one with another. They are generally gayly colored, and their aspect reminiscent of the fact that this district was once Italian. A little quay is usually to be found between the brightly hued houses and the turquoise or amethyst colored sea, with fishing boats lying alongside of it even more gayly tinted than the houses themselves. Villefranche lies in a sheltered bay between Nice and Monte Carlo, which is warm even for the Riviera. Above it runs the famous Corniche road, and above that again, rocky hills tower steeply from the sea, leaving only the narrow strip of land which constitutes the Riviera.

Only By Spiritual Gifts

I have tried to make friends by corporeal gifts, but have only made enemies: I never made friends but by spiritual gifts.—William Blake.

Seventy Years Ago

"It was the fifth day of November, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. A man and a boy were husking corn in a hillside field overlooking the valley of the Mohawk, a valley once so celebrated for wealth and fertility that the early pioneers looked upon this favorite hunting ground of the Iroquois as the ne plus ultra of a farmer's desires. . . . The time was near the waking from a long slumber. The canal which stretches from lake to river was still the main avenue of transit eastward and westward through the Empire State. . . . The East was at its zenith. Every industry was quick. Labor was in abundance and yet was in demand. Wages were low and so were supplies. There were few centers of population and still fewer unoccupied arable regions," writes Albion W. Tourgée, in "Hot Ploughshares."

"We were still a nation of hand-workers. There was not a mow or a harvester in existence. No house contained a sewing machine. The telegraph had begun at Washington and ended at New York twelve months before. The land was lighted with candles after sundown. The spinning wheel and shuttle sounded in every farmer's house."

"It was not long to continue thus. Already the footsteps of the prince were at the portals of the palace. The age of miracles was about to dawn. Within a year the gold of California; within a decade the railroad, the telegraph, the mow, the thrasher, the sewing machine, petroleum, gas—ah! so many wonders that they that wrought before forgot their cunning and learned anew to guide rather than to do."

"The corn stood in serried shocks between the rows from which it had been cut. . . . To husk and house it properly was the greater part of the 'fall work.' It was hardly past Indian summer yet, though the maples were almost bare; the birches showed

their white arms on the hillside; the beeches had grown brown, and the seared leaves were whirling in weird dances down the hollows.

"One of the shocks of maize ('stocks') lay were called on the Mohawk had been thrown down and the band that confined the top loosened. Upon one side of this knelt the man; upon the other sat the boy. Each held in his right hand a sharp skewer of buckhorn which was fastened by a leather thong about his middle finger. With the left hand he drew toward him the dry rustling stalks, seized the ear, and thrusting in the 'husking-pin' through the shuck, stripped down the husk, first upon one side, then the other; and breaking off the ear with a jerk threw it upon the golden pile which lay where the shock had stood. As the stalks collected, each husker put them beneath his knees and so advanced toward the other through the rified shock.

"The man was in his prime, smooth-shaven, strong, heavy-browed. . . . He was clad in a blue frock with overalls and wore a sort of leather garment like a smith's apron, except that it was cut open below and strapped about each leg. His black felt hat showed marks of use but still more evident marks of thrift and respectability. . . . It needed but a glance to tell that this man was of that class unmetched in any other land, the American farmer—gentleman and laborer in one—servant and king. This man, husking maize on the hillside, might away a Senate or lead an army as easily as he fought the battle of existence with nature. He was a good type of that democracy which always surprises the world when the strain is put upon it. Content to do what he finds to be done, respectful of himself and mindful of the rights of others, his power is unknown even to himself until occasion places some new burden on his shoulders and then the world wonders that it has found an Ajax."

father. His dozen years might have been more or less. . . . Instead of kneeling by the shock, the boy had rolled one of the big pumpkins which were scattered about the field, to his side of the shock, and sat upon it, with his legs stretched out. . . . Sometimes he husked ear for ear with his father; then he would sit and watch him dreamily or dawdle with some peculiarity of the ear he held. More than once he amused himself by throwing nubbins of corn at a small dog. . . . The dog had dug for moles in the cornfield, yelped after rabbits in the alders by the brook, barked at squirrels in the wood above, and now sat by the heap of yellow ears with his tongue out and his muddy nose pointed toward the house below, as if intimating that his day's work was done, and done to his satisfaction."

"The afternoon's husking was loaded, and they drove away to the house, and in upon the threshing floor of the great red barn. . . . As they were unharnessing the boy asked, in a tone that showed doubt of a favorable answer: "Father, may I go to the 'lection tomorrow?"

"Go to 'lection? Well, I don't know," said the father, thoughtfully, as he rubbed a horse with a handful of straw. "What do you want to go for?"

"Just to see how it's done, sir." "How what is done?" "How a President is made, I s'pose." "How a President's made, eh? with a twinkle in his eye. 'That's not so bad, Martin. That's about all the makin' they get! Yes, you may go and see how a President's made and who makes him and all about it that you can learn by looking on and listening. But you must not get in the way nor ask questions nor be any trouble to any one. I shall most likely be busy counting the votes, and you must come home in time to do the chores." "I will, sir," was the glad reply."

Lighthouse Seals

When we were building Skua's Light— The first men who had lived a night Upon that deep-sea isle— As soon as chisel touched the stone, The friendly seals would come ashore; And sit and watch us all the while, As though they'd not seen men before.

And so, poor beasts, had never known Men had the heart to do them harm. They'd little cause to feel alarm. With us, for we were glad to find Some friendliness in that strange sea; Only too pleased to let them be And sit as long as they'd a mind To watch us; for their eyes were kind.

Like women's eyes, it seemed to me, So, hour on hour, they sat: I think They liked to hear the chisels clink; And when the boy sang loud and clear.

They scrambled closer in to hear; And if he whistled sweet and shrill, The queer beasts shuffled nearer still: But every sleek and sheeny skin Was mad to hear his violin.

When, work all over for the day, He'd take his fiddle down and play His merry tunes beside the sea, Their eyes grew brighter and more bright.

And burned and twinkled merrily. . . . —Wilfrid Wilson Gibson.

Farewell to Granada

Toward sunset I came to where the road wound into the mountains, and here I paused to take a last look at Granada. The hill on which I stood commanded a glorious view of the city, the Vega, and the surrounding mountains. It was at an opposite point of the compass from La Cuesta de las Lagrimas, noted for the "last sigh of the Moor." I now could realize something of the feelings of poor Boabdil when he bade adieu to the paradise he was leaving behind, and beheld before him a rugged and sterile road conducting him to exile.

The setting sun as usual shed a melancholy effulgence on the ruddy towers of the Alhambra. I could faintly discern the balconied window of the tower of Comares, where I had indulged in so many reveries. The bosky groves and gardens about the city were richly gilded with the sunshine, the purple haze of a summer evening was gathering over the Vega; everything was lovely. . . .

"I will hasten from this prospect," thought I, "before the sun is set. I will carry away a recollection of it clothed in all its beauty."

With these thoughts I pursued my way among the mountains, a little further, and Granada, the Vega, and the Alhambra, were shut from my view.—Washington Irving.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1918

EDITORIALS

Qui Medice Vivit Misere Vivit

THERE is an element in the human mind which cannot endure liberty. It is the element known as domination. Sometimes it makes its attack out of sheer, wanton lust of power; this phase of the instinct was illustrated by the Roman emperors on a grand scale, and has been illustrated on a petty scale in the action of the Mr. Bumbles of the parish and the Mr. Murdstones of the family ever since. Sometimes it makes its attack out of fanatical zeal: this phase of the instinct was illustrated by Torquemada, the first of the Inquisitors-General, on a grand scale, and has been illustrated on a petty scale in the religious persecution of the diocese and the parish ever since. The same spirit is to be found, of course, in the counting-house and in the factory; behind the shop counter and in the prison; and it has found some of its most distinguished ornaments in the schoolmaster and in the judge. When all has been said and done, however, nothing has been proved except that the human mind is hopelessly intolerant, and that at every point where it fails to be governed by Principle it endeavors to exert itself in what it foolishly supposes to be its own interests.

In the earlier phases of history the great exponent of domination was, of course, the king. As, however, time went on the king himself fell largely under the influence and control of the soldier and the priest: the soldier, because his physical safety depended on his sword, the priest, because his spiritual future was supposed to rest on his guidance. Thus, gradually, the baron and the bishop gained the dominant position in the body politic, and the war for freedom was transferred from the king largely to an attack on the churchman and the lord, both great landowners. Gradually, as education freed men from superstition, it freed them from the despotic influence not of religion but of the church, whilst as political freedom grew the great supporter of the church, the lay landowner, began to lose his influence also. With the dismemberment of feudal Europe, popular liberty began to arise. The great Rebellion in England was followed by the Revolution in France, the 30th of January in Whitehall, by the 21st of January in the Place de la Révolution, with the result that the power of the crown or the miter was never the same again.

But the civilized world is a veritable swamp of frogs. Relieved of the pressure of King Log, it hurries to get eaten by King Stork. Thus it comes about that in the Twentieth Century the attempt is being made to substitute the dominion over men's bodies for the old dominion over their souls; to substitute the surgery for the church, the hospital for the Inquisition, and to put the doctor in the place of the ecclesiastic. Now the worst of this is that the doctors are no more agreed as to the true medical faith than the ecclesiastics were as to the true Christian faith. Not long ago a doctor, in England, wrote a book which was treated by the medical profession with the same violence with which the Church of Rome once treated the translations of Wycliffe or of Tyndale. The poor man was hounded from the mecca of medicaldom, for all the world as if he had been one of Wycliffe's poor preachers or one of Tyndale's Bible hawkers. It is quite true that his book was not burned, but that is only because books are not burned in these days, they are banned equally successfully in another way. And really all that he had done had been to explain that cancer had increased instead of decreased under the most approved medical treatment, and therefore that that treatment was wrong, just as Wycliffe or Tyndale had insisted that mistakes in the Bible text had thickened under the hand of the copyist, and that the Vulgate was not the very last word in the translation of the Scriptures.

There is, indeed, a wonderful similarity between the rise of religious superstition and medical superstition, but it is not so wonderful when it is realized that they both began in the dream of Olympus; that the Temple of Æsculapius was the original hospital, where the priests of Cos stole the sacred peas of the patients; and that the divorce between the two only took place when the priests discovered that it was very much easier to preach than to practice, and so separated the hospital from the church, and built one on one side of the road and the other upon the other. Of course there was no justification whatever for this either in Hellenic paganism or European Christianity. The whole Christian religion, indeed, was founded upon healing and preaching. If the command to the disciples was to preach the gospel, it was also to heal the sick; whilst the broad demand was made upon the Christianity of the future that it should prove its faith by healing the sick, and that its faith could only be said to be established in proportion to its healing of the sick.

It is written that it was Apollo who was the cuckoo who laid the egg of medicine in the religious nest of paganism, and if out of it was hatched the first Æsculapian chicken, which for a time consented to share the nest with the chickens of Zeus, nevertheless the brood of Æsculapius began gradually to edge the chickens of Zeus out of the nest, with the result that today the bishop has lost his right to examine the candidates for medicine and to issue to them their licenses, whilst the brood of Æsculapius, with strengthening pinions, having succeeded to much of the power once held by the priests of Cos, are now contemplating assuming the overlordship of the species in the precise way in which that overlordship was once exercised by the Poles and the Torquemadas, the Calvins and the Pères La Chaise.

But the worst of all this is that just as Torquemada or Calvin were always kept busy in suppressing heresy, so the medical profession is having to exert itself in the same direction. What Mr. Bernard Shaw calls the "battle of the medical baronets" is going on as lustily today as it has in the church ever since the monk Pelagius rejected the Augustinian dogmas of original sin and abso-

lute predestination. Thus Sir Almroth Wright, a mighty name at the medical Round Table, hurls scorn and vituperation on Sir William Watson Cheyne. Only a year or two ago, antisepticism was as orthodox a dogma as ever was original sin, and now comes the anti-antiseptical Sir Almroth and informs the antiseptical Sir William that the whole theory by which the sick have been doctored is just as ridiculous biologically as ever the Augustinian theory of a flat earth was geographically.

Now this would not matter if both Sir Almroth and Sir William were not ready to make friends, with all the hurry of Herod and Pilate, at the approach of anybody who dares to question the sacredness of allopathy. Allopathy, indeed, is not merely orthodox, it is infallible, and anybody who disputes this should be treated as Pole or Torquemada treated a heretic, should be carried off, that is to say, not to the Inquisition but to the hospital, not to the stake but the operating table, and be examined as to whether he is a disease carrier or a lunatic, and either be imprisoned indefinitely or tortured under the knife. No wonder it was said of old, "Qui medice vivit misere vivit"—He who lives under the doctor lives miserably.

Railroad Electrification

It is generally admitted that the railroads of the United States have not kept pace with the nation's industrial and commercial development. If they had there would have been no such calamitous happening as freight congestion and a national fuel shortage at a time when industrial and transportation facilities should have been at their best. The situation could hardly have been much worse than it has been this winter, but, if it teaches the lesson of economy and efficiency so much needed in the railroad business, the deprivations experienced will have served a good cause.

In a recent address delivered by Edward W. Rice Jr., president of the General Electric Company, the statement was made that the railroads used about 125,000,000 tons of coal in 1915, and that if they had been operated by electricity it would have been possible to have saved at least two-thirds of that amount. It would probably be a conservative estimate that the railroads last year consumed at least 150,000,000 tons of coal, in addition to the enormous quantities of oil used as fuel on some of the systems. If there could have been a saving of two-thirds of this quantity of coal it would have meant that 100,000,000 tons of coal could have been diverted to industrial and other uses, and the railroad companies could probably have effected a saving of \$1,000,000,000 in the cost of fuel, and have avoided the loss occasioned by delays and congestion entailed by the use of coal, particularly in cold-weather.

The reason for the financial straits in which the carriers find themselves need not be entered into here. The fact is sufficient that something should be done to remove the onerous handicap which affects every industry and every individual in the United States. Last year the railroads of the country, with their 260,000 miles of track, earned more than \$4,000,000,000 gross, exceeding the previous high record by about \$450,000,000, and yet most of the concerns are financially unable to make many needed improvements, to say nothing of expansion. The rising costs of operation are largely responsible for this. Since the Government has temporarily assumed control of the roads, now would seem to be a good time to consider how they may be put into proper condition for handling the traffic and giving them a footing that would assure their prosperity in the future. The Secretary of the Treasury has been urging Congress to enact a measure providing for the creation of a corporation with capital of \$500,000,000 to aid private business corporations and promote enterprises necessary to the conduct of the war. An organization such as he proposes might be the thing necessary to provide for the electrification of the railroads. So far as can be seen, the only way in which this gigantic undertaking can be carried out is by help of the Government in some way. Inasmuch as the welfare of the entire population of the United States is concerned, the reasonableness of the proposal is apparent.

On account of the urgent financial and industrial needs of the Government, due to the demands of the war, the present may not be the right time for undertaking the work of electrification, but the time to prepare for it is apparently now. Should plans be so far completed that work could be begun immediately after the war, the enterprise would give employment to thousands of returning soldiers, and furnish work for thousands now employed in the munitions factories and other occupations that will no longer exist when peace is established. The future industrial prosperity of the country very largely depends upon the rehabilitation of the railroads, and, if electrification will solve the problem, there should be no hesitancy in undertaking the task.

Haasenstein and Vogler

OF THE many world-wide preparations made by Germany during the thirty or forty years preceding the outbreak of the present great struggle, in 1914, not the least significant was her effort to secure control of the world's press. This effort had not, of course, been carried on altogether in secret. Those who knew something of German history and German methods, especially Bismarckian history and Bismarckian methods, had no difficulty, for instance, in detecting the pen of the German armor baron in many articles that appeared, from time to time, in the French press. Like everything else, however, connected with the great German dream of world domination, the half was never told, and it is extremely doubtful if it has even yet been told. Be this as it may, an able French writer, who contributes to the columns of L'Homme Libre over the nom de guerre of Lysis, has let in a flood of light on the matter by exposing, with the most matter-of-fact completeness, the business methods of Haasenstein and Vogler.

Haasenstein and Vogler was indeed no ordinary business firm. It was in the most profound agreement with Juliet that, after all, there was really nothing in a name. And so, whilst in Berlin it bravely spelt out its name

Haasenstein and Vogler, in Paris it did business under the more acceptable title of the Société Européenne de Publicité, and in Italy, after the war broke out, under the unimpeachable Italian title of Unione Pubblicità Italiana. The concern called Haasenstein and Vogler was ostensibly an advertising agency. Its plan of action was simplicity itself. Aiming to secure the monopoly of the advertisements in the paper which it got into its toils, it first approached the proprietors with the offer of certain advertisements. This step was followed, later, by the offer of a very enticing contract to supply a full-page advertisement, and, later still, by one to save the newspaper all further trouble by taking over all its advertising.

Now the contract which settled this matter contained one significant and all-important clause. It provided that the firm of Haasenstein and Vogler, or by what other name it might be called, should have the right of absolute veto over "all insertions which might be considered prejudicial or inopportune from the point of view of the character of the paper." From this to exercising an absolute veto over what should or should not appear in the news columns of the paper was only a short step, and one which, ultimately, was in every case taken. And so Lysis makes himself responsible for the statement, and supports it by proofs, that in Italy, before the war, Haasenstein and Vogler controlled the advertising, and so to a large extent the news, of no fewer than ninety-six Italian newspapers. More remarkable still, so little difference does the war make in the activities of the firm, that at the present time the firm of Haasenstein and Vogler controls eighty-one Italian newspapers. Similar work was successfully carried on in Switzerland and in France, and yet even that was by no means all, for, in the December of 1916, the Haasenstein and Vogler agency is found to have been endeavoring to secure a footing in the press of the British Dominions, and maintaining, in circulars sent out, that it was already in correspondence with all the important London papers. Finally, in the July of last year, a circular was issued from Paris to all the great American houses, telling them that a member of the Société Européenne de Publicité would be in the United States in the following September, and would be glad of the opportunity of conferring with the firm to which the letter was addressed, as to the possibility of extending their sales in France and Continental Europe.

When it is recollected that the direction of the whole of this vast organism was from Berlin, and that so unsuspecting was everybody concerned in the matter that the outbreak of the war had no more effect upon the firm's activities than to cause a diplomatic change of name, and in some instances of premises, the success, up to a point, of the German method may be adequately gauged. The German method, however, has one cardinal defect, a defect shared in common with all other forms of deception, namely, that it ceases to be effective as soon as it is adequately found out. And German methods are being found out every day. The world is littered with their wreckage, which is to be found everywhere from Shiraz to Buenos Aires, and from Buenos Aires back again to Shiraz. Haasenstein and Vogler, if the change in metaphor may be forgiven, are spent rockets, and they must take their place in that great and growing collection of spent rockets, all the way from Bernstorff to Wassmuss.

The Country General Store

ONE must seek longer and farther than formerly for the country general store in the United States, of the type that has been pictured in song and story, but, if one pursues the quest long enough and far enough, reward will crown the effort. The general store has clung longer to the East and the South than to the new and largely unfashioned West.

But even in the rural West the general store has not become wholly extinct, as may be learned in the course of a day's run by automobile through almost any of the trans-Mississippi states. Whether in the West, or South, or East, however, the general store is usually as true to type as it was half or three-quarters of a century ago. It can be seen from afar, generally at the crossroads, if in the open country; always facing the market square, if in the village or small town. It does not extend recognition to the automobile, as do some of the new-fangled places in the plate-glass part of the community. It will not handle or advertise gasoline until it has sunk into decline or "changed hands." Instead, it announces its ability to supply its patrons with all kinds of feed, and flaunts a pump, watering trough and hitchin' pole in the very faces of motor tourists, the pole being invariably initialed in places by the visiting farmers' boys, and gnawed in other places by their saddle horses.

There are, of course, a porch and wooden awning, and from the latter swings the sign, "General Store." A railing along the porch, on either side of the steps, is intended for the resting of one foot and then the other of the farmer come to "trade," while he whittles and talks crop prospects with a neighbor. Such railings are made of carefully selected soft pine, are used up by the whittlers two or three times a year, and as regularly are renewed by the storekeeper, for they help to keep some of his customers occupied on the outside while he waits upon others on the inside. The general-store keeper, in the very necessity of the case, must be a rapid thinker, a fluent talker, and a man of inexhaustible good nature. As general-store keeper he is, ex-officio, postmaster, squire, insurance agent, mortgage banker, legal adviser, road commissioner and collector, and disseminator of local news; and, while he is measuring molasses, he is either telling what Jed Hankin's son said on a postal card received for his father that morning, or recounting the latest news from the western front, as printed in Judge Thompson's newspaper.

In a purely commercial way, his range of activity is from the cracker-box to the egg-crate, to the dress-goods counter, to the money-order window, to the "gents' furnishing" shelves, to the apple barrel, to the letter-delivery window, to the flour bin, to the novelty counter, to the postage-stamp drawer, to the hardware department, back and forth between all of them, "settin'" things before this customer and then before that, taking their orders

when they are ready for him, wrapping up, tying up, and keeping up a running conversation with persons on one side of the store while carrying on a discussion on political, social, or economic questions with the barrel-sitters or "round-the-stove-sitters" on another side, or down the middle.

The general store has never been put in order. Its merchandise is as mixed as it is miscellaneous. Fifty per cent of its patrons find what they want themselves, and pay for it as they go out, or tell the storekeeper to "put it down." Almost as great a proportion scarcely think of asking for their mail, but go behind the ground-glass partition and take what is theirs. The general-store patrons know one another's business; they have long since seen the futility of trying to keep their private affairs secret, and, if there is anything going on within a radius of ten miles which the general-store keeper has not heard of, his delinquency becomes a topic of conversation and a subject of criticism along the whole countryside, and his friends shake their heads and wonder what's the matter with Mose Wilkins, anyhow.

Notes and Comments

THE outlook for equal suffrage is constantly improving, in the United States, as a result of the growth of a more favorable sentiment among southern senators. There is present assurance that two votes each from Arkansas and West Virginia will be cast in favor of the Anthony amendment, while one vote each is promised from Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Missouri, and Texas. With the South even partly on the side of suffrage, there is occasion for less doubt than ever as to the outcome.

A REUTER message from Stockholm, describing conditions at Helsingfors during the Red Guard régime, states gravely that "The chief of the Finnish Postal Service has been replaced by a postilion." Given a moment for reflection, a bourgeois, even, will recognize that a postilion must inevitably know how to manage a post office. Cela saute aux yeux, as the French would say. And if the bourgeois began by laughing immoderately, he must be excused, for the fact is that a sense of humor forms part of his capital.

ACCORDING to the evidence of the police officer in the case, a defendant in a Boston suburban court had attempted to drive on the wrong side of a traffic line, had stopped and backed into a stone post on the opposite sidewalk, and was rocking in his seat and exhaling alcoholic odors when arrested. The defense set up was that the defendant was a German by birth, had always been accustomed to the use of beer, and had taken only three bottles of that beverage just before his apprehension. On the strength of this testimony, and some more to the same general effect, the court discharged the prisoner with a rebuke to the officer for having used offensive language in describing the condition of the man. This is another instance in which it is difficult to say whether the court or the person before the court is more in need of attention from the public.

THE first raid over London in 1918 found the Houses of Parliament in session. The House of Commons was nearing the end of its business, and, after winding up composedly, the members dispersed. The members of the House of Lords were in the middle of a discussion on the Electoral Bill. They adjourned for dinner, and then went on with their work. On the same night General Smuts was addressing the Geographical Society, and just as he began to speak the guns began, too. The chairman warned the audience that the police considered an exodus to the basement the safer course to take, but the audience firmly declined to move, and General Smuts went on speaking. The women were quite as calm and collected as the men, giving careful attention to the map of Africa, about which the speaker had much of world importance to say. At the close of the meeting most of the people made for the nearest underground station. Trains were running as usual, but in complete darkness.

THE man who cannot at this hour serve his country in the way many others are doing has, however, opportunities for showing his regard for the soldiers, and even a cheery word and a smile may mean much to the raw recruit. A young fellow, recently enlisted, was walking along a street in a mid-western city, when he was suddenly accosted by a man, who said, "See here, I would like to trade gloves with you." The speaker, suiting the action to the word, drew off a pair of handsome lined kid gloves, and reached out for the soldier's gray yarn ones. Before the latter had time to think, the exchange was made, and the men went their separate ways. In mentioning the incident to an acquaintance, the young volunteer made it clear that his unknown friend had done something which would warm the heart whenever the act was recalled. It was man to man, facing the call of country and of duty.

THE production of Sir Rabindranath Tagore's play, "Sacrifice," at the Tottenham Court Road Y. M. C. A., recalls the story told by Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary for India, which shows the way in which Tagore's poetry appeals to his fellow-countrymen. Seated at a camp fire at a festival in a native village, he heard a boy with no pretense to letters recite a long poem which the Europeans took to be an ancient epic handed down by tradition. But it was just one of Tagore's works which the boy had got by heart.

LONDON street humor expressed itself in the "busker" who by rapid impersonations of such war celebrities as Haig, Beatty, Joffre and Pershing, did his best to amuse the queue formed at the gallery door of His Majesty's Theater. "I shall now give you my famed impersonation of the Tank." A shade of curiosity passed over the crowd, succeeded by real amusement, as the fellow, passing to the head of the queue, whipped off his hat to make the usual collection.